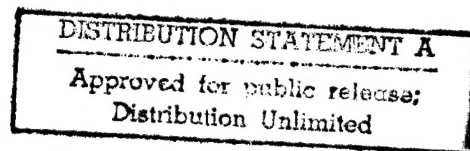


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13 July 1984



East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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13 July 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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PUBLICATION OF NEW HOXHA BOOK REPORTED

AU161854 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book entitled "Among the Simple People" (Memoirs) has come off the presses. This new work is part of the series of Comrade Enver's memoirs spanning the years of the national liberation struggle, and portraying events and impressions over two of the most severe and difficult periods in the war: spring and summer 1942, when the Albanian Communist Party and its leaders were confronted with the most difficult stage of illegal activity and fascist terror in Tirana; and winter 1943-1944, when part of the General Staff, including Comrade Enver Hoxha, had to cope with the enemy's winter offensive and successfully escape the enemy encirclement in the villages, forests, and mountains of Elbasan, Librazhd, Gramsh, and Korce.

The book portrays the brave and patriotic people in the poor quarters of Tirana, the villages of Cermenika, and other areas who, like all the Albanian people, participated in the struggle for freedom, turned their homes and cabins into party bases, sheltered and protected through untold difficulties, illegal activists and partisans, sharing their last morsel of bread with them, giving everything to the struggle, including frequently their lives.

Published in the content of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, the book is a reflection of the profound respect, gratitude, and honor felt by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for our brave, industrious, and freedom-loving people, for all those people throughout the country who answered the party's call and did everything for the country's liberation, the triumph of the revolution, the establishment of people's power.

CSO: 2100/51

MARKO REVIEWS HOXHA BOOK 'ON PEOPLE'S POWER'

AU161816 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly: "The Participation of the Masses in the Country's Administration Consolidates and Democratizes People's Power"]

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "On People's Power" (collection of works), which has just been released to the masses, Communists, and cadres, is a work of great theoretical and practical importance, as well as a valuable treasure of the 40-year-old and brilliant experience of the creation and development of people's power in Albania.

Relying on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder, organizer, and leader of the party, as well as the architect of our people's power, has made and is making a remarkable contribution in establishing the foundations of people's power and in its constant organization, democratization, and revolutionization.

The materials in this volume throw light on a number of important problems, are permeated throughout by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and represent a creative analysis and implementation of the Leninist revolutionary theory concerning the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, instructions, counsels, and directions pertaining to the constant perfecting and strengthening of all the levels of power, which--as Comrade Enver teaches us--is and must be at all times the regime of the people in power, which rules and administers the country under the leadership of the party and through its elected and appointed representatives, assume a particularly important place in the volume.

In the Resolution of the Peze Conference on 16 September 1942, Comrade Enver wrote that: "The importance of the national liberation councils is great. It is through them that the government is made and that the people are mobilized for the struggle and uprising." In the article written in July 1944 about the Congress of Permet, Comrade Enver stresses: "The backstage intrigues, whether on the Albanian stage or in international circles, are dead. The people are now the masters. It is they who determine and nothing

can be done against their will. This has been guaranteed to them by the blood that they have shed, by the weapons that they are now holding in their own hands."

A great effort has been made for the implementation of this important principle pertaining to the active participation of the masses in the country's administration, this being also a fundamental prerequisite for the democratization of the people's organs. From the people's councils at the grassroots and in the districts, and up to the People's Assembly, there is no important state problem that has not been examined and determined in consultation with the masses and their representatives. It is important, however, to understand better and to correctly implement Comrade Enver's instruction, which is also stressed very strongly in the book, that the role of the deputy or councillor in our country is not limited to meeting with the people on a number of occasions or bureaucratically implementing orders and decisions in the places where they work. On the contrary, as representatives of the people in power, it is their duty to participate actively in examining and resolving all problems, insisting that the executive organs should give an accounting to them, and that they themselves should give accounts to the masses. This raises the authority of the elected representatives and strengthens the confidence of the masses in them. This is the best way of practically achieving the participation and control of the masses in all fields of state and social activity in our country.

What is particularly important is that the activity and control of the masses in the economy should be further raised. This is closely related to each individual's responsibility for the fate of production and for the precise and timely implementation of discipline and order at work, bearing in mind at all times that work and socialist property are the two large pillars on which rest the entire development of the economy and every aspect of the country's life. As is shown by our experience, the word of the masses has been and remains decisive even with regard to the economic and sociocultural plans for the country's development. Let us mention only one fact, but one that speaks a lot. Some 23,900 planning commissions and groups, including 123,000 people, were created in factories, teams, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives for the purpose of drafting and discussing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Some 209,000 people participated in the discussions. They made some 70,000 suggestions, of which some 40,000 were approved and led to the improvement of the indicators of the draft plan. A discussion like this is now taking place with regard to the 1985 plan. What does this fact show? It shows that the masses in our country, being directly interested in the country's development, are also active participants in this development, not merely as a productive force, but as an administering force. Comrade Enver stresses in his book that the party has frequently criticized those practices that overrate the experience of the state apparatuses and their officials, believing that they "know everything down to their fingertips." These harmful concepts and attitudes put a brake and limit the participation of the masses in the affairs of state, they remove power from the masses. In these cases, the work with the masses is replaced by the closed work of the apparatuses, excessive and unnecessary bureaucracy,

weakening the activity of the masses and the close links between the power and the masses. Comrade Enver stresses in his book that "The mind of the people is broader, clearer, more profound, sharper, and more powerful than the mind of a few salaried people." It is not the apparatuses and administrations that should command and make the law. The law is made by the party, by the working class, by the people, while the officials, the cadres, although they may be elected by the people, are their servants. They must be under the control of the people and render accounts to them for their work. Therefore, the broader the participation of the masses in state activity is, all the better and more correctly will problems be studied and resolved.

The book "On People's Power" stresses Comrade Enver's instruction at the Eighth AWP Congress that "in our country the state power organs carry out their activity in close connection with the working masses. The invincible force of our people's power lies in these close links with the people, let us therefore constantly preserve, strengthen, and perfect them." The entire period spanning 40 years since the creation and strengthening of the people's power, as is reflected also in this volume, is a proof of the consistent Marxist-Leninist road traversed by our party under Comrade Enver Hoxha's leadership to make certain that our regime preserves its traits as the regime of the people in power.

The experience of the masses in the administration is particularly concrete in two major directions: in drafting plans and laws, and so forth, as well as in the persistent efforts to implement them. Both the representative and executive organs of power should profoundly study and generalize this experience and its manifold forms. The direct forms of drawing out the opinion of the masses on great and important questions deepen our socialist democracy, arouse the inexhaustible energy of the masses and transform it into action, and also renew the force of the state organs. At the same time such activities also serve as schools for the education of the masses, making them increasingly more conscious that they are the country's masters, that they should have their say in everything. The principle that power belongs to the masses, that it must be as close as possible to the masses, that it is broad democracy of the masses, is resolutely implemented in our country. This is the opposite of what is happening in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, where the power protects the interests of the exploiting classes in power and is directed against the broad working masses.

In many of the book's materials, Comrade Enver underlines the great role of the representative organs of the people, from the people's councils, which form the foundation of our power, to the People's Assembly. The perfecting of the work of the people's councils and the implementation of their duties as defined by law, also constitutes a permanent task for the party organs and organizations which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, must give priority to their work with the people's councils.

Under the party's leadership and in accordance with its directives, the people's councils are now generally examining major problems in various fields, avoiding formalism. However, there are still manifestations of a

truncation of their duties, of a shifting of their role on the part of some executive organs or individual cadres. This is harmful. Comrade Enver draws our attention to the fact that "The bureaucratic views of certain elements who believe that the state apparatuses are the only form of administration must be opposed." This leads to an underrating of the elected organs. It is therefore essential that the state organs must be confronted with their responsibility in such cases when the role of the people's council is shifted.

The practice adopted in various districts according to which cadres administrations, managers of enterprises, and others, have been called to account before the people's councils and their permanent commissions (a practice that has also been in use in the People's Assembly and its permanent commissions), has been valuable. The executive power organs have thus been called to account with regard to the implementation of the law and the plans approved by higher state organs and for the manner in which problems raised by the people through their elected representatives or directly have been dealt with. The same thing has been done in the case of the judicial, prosecuting, or investigating organs with regard to the implementation of the law in all their activity. This has further raised the spirit of account-rendering and the sense of responsibility of the state and economic organs before the elected organs of the people, from the people's councils to the People's Assembly. This serves to strengthen the regime, to preserve it against the danger of bourgeois-revisionist degeneration, and against the two major enemies threatening it, that is, bureaucracy and liberalism.

CSO: 2100/51

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

ALIA RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY--Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Francisco Crainho do Vale, ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxolli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [AU131838 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 84]

CSO: 2100/51

GENERAL CALLS FOR MORE REALISTIC MILITARY EXERCISES

Sofia ARMEYSKI KOMUNIST in Bulgarian No 5, 1984 pp 27-34

[Article by Major General Stefan Kovachev, candidate in military science:
"Preconditions for Efficiency in Field Exercises and Drills"]

[Text] The summer period of training is approaching. It is best suited to fulfilling the armed forces' basic task of further comprehensive increase in combat readiness and combat preparedness. One of the main tendencies in fulfilling this task is raising the level of the troops' field preparation, and most of all its very core--tactical exercises, drills, and combat firing.

Field preparation is essentially a complex of knowledge, habits, and skills acquired by the personnel of the branches and the special troops and the level of training and joint combat of the subdivisions for conducting active, highly maneuverable, dynamic, and decisive military actions under the complex conditions of contemporary total combat. Many of the essential requirements for field preparation for the various categories of trained troops and the different branches and the special troops are covered, but there are some which must be obligatorily taken into consideration in organizing and conducting educational activity.

Thus, for example, the most important indicator of commanders' field preparedness and professional mastery is learning the art of organizing and leading in combat, and for the field preparedness of the subdivisions, their ability and preparedness for conducting their corresponding military actions under the complex conditions of all kinds of combat.

The personnel's field knowledge, habits, and skills are acquired through exercises in all educational disciplines, but to a greater degree contributions are made by tactical and tactical-specialized exercises, drills and training. This is so because precisely in the field, under circumstances as close as possible to combat, on varied and unfamiliar terrain, it is possible to educate the personnel and subdivisions. Only in the field can lengthy marches be carried out, where troops can be deployed in pre-combat and combat formations, where they can overcome water obstacles, attack quickly and conduct counterattacks, organize defense positions and lines with a strong system of firepower and engineering fortifications, and secretly carry out various forms of maneuvers during the course of the battle.

In order to attain these high goals, it is very important to improve the quality of the preparation for each field exercise and drill. At the present time, when the quality of each activity is a problem of the destiny of our whole nation, the eradication of conventions and the simplification of organizing and conducting the exercises becomes a primary condition and task for raising the level of field preparedness of the troops. The excuse that some young commanders give is that exercise is just exercise after all, that we can have some conventions, some deviations from the requirements of contemporary combat, and that when it comes to war, we would show them what we have learned and what we can do. This is a dangerous delusion. Experience from all wars, and especially the last one in the Middle East, demonstrates in a convincing way that each failure in precision has to be paid for dearly, that combat does not condone weakness and errors of the kind allowed during peace-time training.

A basic criterion for high-quality execution of each field exercise and drill is not only the extent to which it gives the soldiers and commanders a certain amount of knowledge, habits, and skills according to the topic and curricula, but also the extent to which it teaches them to perform their functional duties, to show initiative, creativity and a high sense of responsibility. This is a requirement for the timely and high-quality solution of the combat task assigned; the latter should contribute to the greatest extent possible to increasing the special preparedness, physical fitness and psychological endurance of all personnel.

The tactical exercise of the subdivision where Officer Zafirov serves could be taken as a positive example of transforming field exercises into a genuine school of high combat skill. The basic guiding principle at this exercise, from its preparatory to its final stage, was teaching the subdivisions what is necessary in case of war. The situation in which the exercise was organized and carried out was complex, dynamic, and involved the necessity of solving a great number of varied tasks within short periods of time. Despite this, the commander was quick to orient himself; he independently made purposeful decisions; he assigned tasks to his subordinates in a timely manner; he skillfully coordinated the actions of his own complementary and supporting subdivisions. Behind the fact that he was self-confident during the whole course of his activity, without encountering surprises or shocks, and that it seemed at first that he was leading the subdivisions in an easygoing manner, was hidden very persistent labor, systematic work on improving his own (and the headquarters') tactical preparedness and the combat assembly of the subdivisions. Thanks to all this, he correctly determined the concept of combat and the most successful combat order in its course. Despite the presence of a strong and active "enemy," the difficult nature of the terrain and poor meteorological conditions, the subdivision was quickly reformed, from a defensive position to one of attack.

The exercise showed without doubt that the commander successfully passed a stiff examination before the senior commanders by showing skill in quickly responding to all changes in the situation, by demonstrating determination, preparing exact schedules, by taking measures for providing comprehensive combat activities for the troops, and by his tendency to overcome an enemy

that was his equal or even stronger, by using skill rather than superiority in numbers.

The tendency to teach commanders to make bold decisions and conduct active, decisive activities is correct; however, it should not be done at the expense of underestimating the enemy by creating the impression that he could be easily overcome. On the contrary, all possible means and methods should be used in showing that the enemy is strong, intelligent, equipped with modern arms, and prepared. Only under such circumstances will the trainees get a true idea about genuine combat and the exercise will become a school for testing their conscience, will, and moral and combat traits; only then will they acquire faith in their own commander's organizational qualities, in the superiority of our military art and armament.

Unfortunately, this does not always happen in all of the field exercises and drills. In some cases, not very complex situations are permitted, they are even simplified, and because of that the soldiers, commanders, and subdivisions as a whole solve combat tasks consecutively, one after the other, without any particular mental or psychic strain. Such exercises formally contribute to the lack of fulfillment of the curriculum. Such an approach in military education leads in the wrong direction, toward the path of the so-called "easy victories." There are no easy victories and the creation of such a false image of genuine combat will result in the most serious consequences in real combat circumstances. A similar picture was observed at the tactical exercise of the company directed by Officer Vasilev. The company, reinforced by other means as well, was marching forward, in anticipation of encountering combat. This is an interesting topic, characteristic for the conditions of modern, dynamic combat, in which both sides make attempts to anticipate deploying in advanced positions, to strike the enemy with firepower, to conduct active, continuous reconnaissance, to provide immediate defense, especially on the side of an open flank, under total camouflage and protection against successive strikes. The basic requirement for winning a victory in encounter combat is to overtake first in order to win. Nothing of the sort happened. The march went on as if there were no enemy side. The personnel, who were not very familiar with the combat task, were moving along with the combat vehicles as if they were going out on an excursion, the column was too compressed at times, at times too spread out. With such organization in its marching, although without the influence of an enemy on the ground or in the air, the company was late in deploying at the lines determined, and naturally the outcome of the encounter combat was not to its advantage. The circumstances under which separate questions about the exercise were studied did not match the basic requirements for modern combat. The main reasons for missing the goals of the exercise are no doubt related to the command-organizational work of the exercise's leader, to the low requirements set by the whole staff of the management of the tactical exercise, including the intermediate apparatus.

When we raise the question of the instructiveness of each field exercise and drill, we should keep in mind one more especially important thing, which is the sine qua non condition for high quality and effectiveness in training. This is the question about the method of increasing complexity in the situation when the trainees are supposed to make a decision. Sometimes, however, all the data,

including that about the enemy, are already fully available, despite the practical value of having the trainees retrieve data by themselves, using available contingencies and means. Actually, before the commanders and headquarters personnel organize the reconnaissance of the enemy's location and so on, the necessary data is already flowing at a determined time, in a determined order and from sources, according to a plan already worked out by the leaders of the exercise. And what would it be like in a war? For a successful assault and in-depth offense, at the present time, it is necessary to strike the enemy as fully as possible. The assault could be carried out by completely revealing the main aims and targets, not only in the foreground of the defense's lines, but to its whole depth as well. And how much effort, skill, labor, and sacrifice are needed for this during a war! Consequently, the trainees should be given only data about those aims and goals, and at periods of time when they could correctly use the available reconnaissance contingencies and means, according to the requests of senior authorities or neighbors. This is the way in which commanders and headquarters personnel should learn independently, on their own initiative, how to use all available resources, means, and methods for studying the situation, rather than waiting for everything to be received in a prepared form.

The enemy minefields make it difficult for the tank and motorized subdivisions to attain high speed in their assaults. Despite the availability of enough means for breaking through mine explosive enclosures, these are not used in practice. At any rate, such attitudes should not be permitted. The leader of the exercise, the headquarters personnel, the party-political and intermediary apparatus should compel the trainees to prepare the necessary number of places to pass through, and if they are not done, the assault should be considered unsuccessful and should be repeated, taking all measures for comprehensive provision for attack.

A characteristic feature of modern combat is its continuity. The combat activities could go on day and night, without significant pauses. This increases the requirements for the troops' preparedness for night actions. Moreover, the present, newest kinds of armaments and equipment are provided with contemporary tools for night vision, which allows the resolution of tasks under nighttime conditions as well and, in addition, with significantly fewer casualties. At the present time, however, after nightfall, the field exercises include mostly different sorts of regroupings of the subdivisions, supplying them with materiel, and so forth. This is, of course, necessary; however, the important thing is to teach the troops to conduct active night combat, to counteract the enemy constantly by not making it possible for him to overtake and prepare, in an organized way, new positions and to maintain strong counteractivity.

One of the most important obligations of the leaders of the field exercises and drills is to teach their subordinate officers and subdivisions how to carry out decisive combat actions under the conditions of a massive strike. This requires that a situation be created which will force the trainees to make correct decisions and carry out all activities related to the defense of the troops from the massive strike, and recovering their combat readiness. However, the measures for restoring the combat readiness of the troops should

by no means free the commanders from fulfilling their assigned combat tasks. This requires that, within the shortest period of time, the situation should be studied and conditions of the troops and of the enemy should be evaluated, and the conduct of active combat to attain the assigned goal should continue with the surviving subdivisions.

No less attention should be given to mastering the defense's activities by guiding the efforts of the trainees mainly toward improving their skill at quickly locating enemy positions, organizing the firing system in timely and skillful way, and, most of all, organizing the antitank fire, the engineering equipment of the site, placing mines in enclosures with the highest density of sectors where the main enemy strike is expected. It is very important to teach the subordinate officers to be creative in building defense lines, in choosing the positions for firepower, and choosing the control points. The attainment of this goal depends on the commander's skill in conducting camouflage activities and in strictly enforcing camouflage discipline, in preparing a sufficient number of reserve and false positions, in organizing in a timely way and in conducting active reconnaissance constantly, and providing comprehensively for the combat activities of the troops.

Good organization and preparation of the defense has great importance for the final victory. The outcome of defensive combat, however, depends most of all on the commanders' skill, on his using the advantageous conditions of the site and enclosed spaces, in correspondence with the firing system and conducting bold counterattacks with the second echelons and the reserves, by using most fully the artillery fire, mine throwers, antitank means, combat helicopters, including artillery.

Field exercises create the most favorable conditions for improving the combat mastery of the soldiers and commanders from all the branches and special troops. This is why those general army commanders, during the planning itself, take the right action by including in the system of company, battalion and other tactical exercises the eventual use of artillery, engineering, chemical, liaison, rear guard, and other subdivisions. Thus, under unified tactical circumstances, together with the motorized and tank subdivisions, all the army branches and special troops are trained to execute their own tasks. So they learn, not in an isolated way or as a goal in itself, but what they need to know about war, how to master completely the questions of interaction and coordination of the efforts of all subdivisions, so that victory in combat can be achieved.

In order to raise the effectiveness and quality of each field exercise and drill, great importance should be given to reproducing the firing activity of the opposite side. Some commanders, however, in their practical activity, underestimate this element of comprehensive preparation for field exercises, and often they let themselves be led by the slogan: more noise and more smoke and everything will be okay. Such thinking is wrong. It has nothing to do with the trend for bringing education and real combat conditions closer together. Every simulated activity which has been quickly prepared, without first being thought over and having the means and the forces completely provided, creates only an insignificant outside effect, without the necessary instructiveness, and the lasting psychological effect on the trained combatants and commanders is negligible.

The preparation for and carrying out of simulation during field exercises and drills is a responsible and complex activity. It should be in strict compliance with the tactical situation; it should truly reflect the commander's decisions and the activities of the subdivisions; it should have a strong psychological impact on the personnel and should contribute most completely to understanding the nature of modern combat.

The work of the simulating outfit, under the leadership of Officer Banov, can be taken as a positive example. The entire activity of this group was planned in advance in total compliance with the concept of the exercise and with account taken of the likely character of the combat activities, depending on the decisions expected to be made by each side. Instructions were given to the troops and to all the sappers, chemical specialists, radio operators, and drivers, on the safety measures and the system of training for the practical assimilation of firing simulation by the various means of firing. In order to simulate the activity of the trainees in accordance with their decisions and according to the directions of the activities, the whole area of the drill was divided into zones, and firing sectors which were well situated for the purpose of complete safety were built. In addition, several mobile groups were created as a reserve for the assistant leader for simulation, which significantly increased the capacity for timely action depending on the changes in the situation. It was not difficult, with such organization, to designate, on time, the planned and unplanned artillery firing and mine throwing, the aviation strikes, the explosion of mines. All this contributed to bringing the exercise as close as possible to the combat situation.

Further raising of the level of field preparation of the troops is inseparably related to the skill of commanders, headquarters, and political organs in organizing and constantly stimulating socialist competition for excellence in fulfilling the exercise-combat task and norms, for the most effective use of the combat capacities of armament and equipment, reinforcing the notion of caring about their correct operation, maintenance, and repair under field conditions. The highest results are achieved by those commanders and political workers who, while still planning the tactical exercises and drills, lay the foundations for the trainees to demonstrate a creative approach, to aspire toward total use of the firepower, shock forces, and maneuvering capabilities of their subordinate subdivisions.

What broad horizons are opened up for stimulating socialist competition during bilateral tactical drills where everything is connected to the constant aspiration to outdo the "enemy" in deploying and opening fire, in applying unexpected forms of maneuvering, in digging trenches and camouflaging themselves well, in mastering combat initiative and keeping its pace constant, in outsmarting the enemy and imposing one's own ideas and will upon him! This is how a field exercise could become a place for demonstrating initiative, for an unabated spirit of combat during peacetime, which is a guarantee for victory in true combat.

Our commanders and political workers devote the necessary attention to the field preparedness of the troops and give concrete, practical assistance to their subordinates in order to increase the quality of each field exercise,

drill and combat firing. There are cases, however, when providing help turns into petty tutoring, which paralyzes initiative, independence, and the creative approach of the subordinates. It happens sometimes that under the pretext of correcting errors, senior commanders interfere crudely in the trainees' decisions in such a way that there is nothing left of their independence. Such trainees remind you more of a sick person who has to be fed pre-digested food because of the condition of his health and has to be lead to unfamiliar paths on crutches. What would it be like in modern, fast-paced combat? Would it be possible to take the commander by the hand and lead him in the directions desired? No, on the contrary, because of the influence of massive strikes and active radioelectronic disturbance, the ideological link would remain the only connection with the subordinates for long periods of time; the concept, already well understood, of the senior commander would be the only basis for leading courageous, initiatory, and bold combat activities, without waiting and looking around.

Of course, there are senior commanders who teach their subordinates by themselves, they teach them, through their headquarters personnel, to act as if they were at war.

Such an approach is more difficult and requires more effort and comprehensive preliminary preparation; such commanders are the only ones who can be remembered because they leave a bright trace on the consciousness of their subordinates who have understood. Interesting in this respect is the working style of Officer Stefanov. As a leader of field exercises, his attitude toward his subordinates at the commander's stand makes his presence almost invisible. When he is needed to make some corrections in the decisions of the trainees or in the activities of the subdivisions, he does it so skillfully, with such leading questions or new data with respect to the situation that his subordinates have the impression that the events developed in a natural way and that they are correcting their decisions independently by responding correctly to the changes occurring in the situation. This approach not only prevents the trainees from committing errors, but it also contributes to building in them such valuable moral and combat qualities as independence, initiative, and creativity in fulfilling the combat tasks.

The solution of the problem of future improvement of the quality of field preparedness of the troops directly depends on the expedient practical activity of the political organs, party, and Komsomol organizations. Mobilizing the efforts of the soldiers, sergeants, and officers toward exemplary actions on the field, flawless operation of arms and equipment, enlarging the leading role of the communists and the personal example of the Komsomol members--these should be the main contents of party and political work during the preparatory period, as well as during the tactical exercises, drills, and combat firing.

The political worker from each unit should choose the most appropriate forms, methods, and means for influencing the personnel by knowing the combat task, the concrete state of the troops at each moment, and the tendencies for possible changes in the combat situation, as well as the commander himself. The counterattack carried out by the second echelon of the subdivision, where

senior political worker Officer Milkov works, is especially instructive in this respect. During the preparatory period itself, the target, outward line, and direction of the counterattack were determined on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of the situation. Serious work was completed on the engineering preparedness of the outward line and clearing passages for tanks and armored vehicles in ravines difficult to cross, in the direction leading to the rear of the expected marine landing of the enemy. During the combat, reflecting the deployment of the enemy's marine landing, the commander anticipated a small airborne landing at the same time in the vicinity of the shore. Under these conditions, the vice commander for political affairs, together with the political workers from the second echelon of the subdivision, explained through their lectures not only the decisive nature of the counter-attack but also the necessity for preparedness on the part of the forces to terminate the tactical airborne landing through a powerful assault in armored combat formation. The purposeful activity led precisely to rationalization of the concrete combat task and psychological adjustment of the personnel, and as a result the enemy activities were not surprising at all and the decisive character and impetuosity of the assault ensured its quick destruction.

The summer period is approaching, the period of strenuous tactical and tactical-specialized exercises, drills, and combat firing. The duty of the commanders, headquarters personnel, and political organs at all ranks should be to use most completely the advantageous conditions of this period of training in order to raise the level of field preparedness of the troops--which is a basis for maintaining their combat preparedness and combat capabilities at a permanently high level.

12334

CSO: 2200/133

NEW BOOK BY DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV REVIEWED

Sofia ARMEYSKI KOMUNIST in Bulgarian No 5, 1984 pp 23-26

[Article: "With Faith and a Sword Through the Years"]

[Text] This is the title of a new book by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and defense minister, Army General Dobri Dzhurov. There could hardly have been a more appropriate title for this collection. It reflects quite precisely the biography of the author-- a person who was "crowned" with faith in the party in his adolescent years, one who "fought" for the affirmation of its ideas in his life, for building and defending a new socialist society.

The book, published by a resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, includes a small portion of the papers, speeches and articles by General Dobri Dzhurov, formulated over the last 10-12 years. Thematically, they are arranged in five parts, with separate titles. As noted in the preface of the book, this separation is very arbitrary because the themes could hardly be called "pure." They are intertwined, they merge into each other. However, the works are successfully arranged according to topics as well.

The first part is dedicated to our heroic past. Two papers make up this part: a paper on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the April insurrection, and a paper on the occasion of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

These are scholarly papers in the full sense of the word. They were presented at scholarly sessions and they develop their themes in a profound and substantive way. The main point in both papers is a focus on military problems related to the topic and also on those moments which have a high degree of patriotic meaning. Although they are devoted to events far back in our history, they also have contemporary content. The contemporary reader has a lot to learn from them.

The arrangement of the rest of the material within this part is different. They are as impregnated with emotion as highly artistic essays. Such is the speech at the unveiling of the Monument to the Unknown Soldier, to Gotse Delchev, and to the Second of June--Khristo Botev Day, which is also the day commemorating those who died in the struggle against the Ottoman Yoke, against

capitalism and fascism, and in the Patriotic War. The entire part breathes the author's admiration for the heroic deeds of our ancestors, those who drew with their blood Bulgaria's future, our present.

The author's traits are already known in the first part and they characterize the whole book: scholarly accuracy and emotional sweep.

There is emotionality in the background of the second part as well, which is devoted to the author's partisan memories. The former commander of the Chavdar partisan detachment depicts, with great love and admiration, a number of his comrades in combat who did not live to see the shining day of victory. One cannot read with indifference the sketches about Stoimen Kostov Angelov (Lenko), permanent commander of the First Brigade Battalion; Ivan Traykov Shonev (Mitreto), vice commander of the detachment. The articles, written on the occasion of the celebration of major anniversaries, are devoted to Stefan Kutsarov (St'opa), Bogdan Atanasov (Stanko), Stoil Atanasov (Vorcho), and the memory of Nikola Petrov (Karadzhata). The material mentioned above revives the heroes of the armed struggle against monarchical fascism, heroes worth writing about in literary works on a much larger scale. What the author has written, however, is also moving.

Let us take the speech on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Chavdar detachment, in order to summarize this whole part. It brings together the pain over lost comrades, the pride at having already passed along the difficult road, the joy of victory, the enthusiasm for what was created after that.

In general the reader can find examples of a worthy life, patriotic harmony, and emotional pleasure in the second part.

In the third part, titled "A Mature Party Is Leading Us," papers, speeches, and articles devoted to the party's leading role in the broadest sense of this concept are brought together. This part opens with the speech at the 10th Party Congress.

This part includes the author's treatment of the army's tasks resulting from the 11th and 12th congresses, and from the National Party Congress (April 1978), which examined the problems of socialist labor organization; his statement at the 14th General Army Party Conference; and some others which even today have not lost their meaning as founding directions in the practical work of the army.

Besides the questions directly related to the army in this part, the following can also be found: the paper on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Socialist Revolution and statements at okrug organizations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Fatherland Front, and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union in Sofia okrug.

Taken as a whole, the party and its policy after the 10th Party Congress are bathed in light. The invigorating force of the April General Strategy of the Bulgarian Communist Party is particularly stressed.

In the fourth part are gathered papers, speeches, and articles devoted to outstanding party and military leaders, such as Georgi Dimitrov, Todor Zhivkov, Trifon Saraliev, Khristo Mikhaylov, Georgi Damyanov, Ivan Mikhaylov. Some of the articles, such as the ones devoted to the work of Georgi Dimitrov, have a documentary foundation ("Zealous Patriot and Passionate Internationalist," "Georgi Dimitrov on Building the Bulgarian People's Army and the Armed Defense of Socialism," and others). In some other materials, however, an emotional tone takes over. In each of them, though, the author's personal attitude toward the person and his activity described is clearly stressed.

The largest portion of the books is devoted to the Bulgarian People's Army. This is, of course, natural. The author has worn the epaulets of this army for almost 40 years, and for more than 22 years he has been directly responsible for its buildup and preparation. His workdays and holidays are equally devoted to this responsibility; this is the reason why his creative work is devoted to the army's problems, to a great extent.

The paper, which was presented at the anniversary military and scholarly conference devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, makes a strong impression. The author sheds light on the problems related to the army's establishment and the stages in its development with scholarly conscientiousness and depth. Particular stress is given to the party's innovative approach in building a new people's army, to the enormous importance of the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance, and especially to the commanding staff of the Soviet Armed Forces in strengthening the Bulgarian People's Army and turning it into a modern army, a worthy ally to the armies of the nation members of the Warsaw Pact, led by the invincible Soviet Army; into a secure guardian of the socialist gains of our nation.

Much of the material included in this part, and especially the articles, are a necessary handbook for the contemporary army reader. The main problems in the work of commanders, party and Komsomol organizations are developed profoundly, with competence and professional depth. Here are the titles of just some of them: "High Efficiency in the Work of Commanders and Headquarters," "For Lenin's Style in the Officers' Work," "Let Us Raise Organizational Activity to a Higher Level," "A Higher Level of Managerial Activity," "Business Efficiency in the Officers' Work," "The Commander's Authority," and many others. These are elaborations which should become a reference work for every commander and political worker, for every officer.

This part also includes statements and speeches given at scholarly conferences, at commencements, at discussions and meetings; they contain a wealth of information and valuable ideas for the army reader, too. We find, for example, the statement at the conference of ideological workers from the Bulgarian People's Army which was held in 1978, the closing speech at the scientific and theoretical conference of higher military institutions held in 1979, the speech at the assembly on living standards and hygiene held in 1976, and many others.

In general, this is the part from which the army reader could learn a lot.

The last part is devoted to the friendship between the Bulgarian People's Army and the invincible armed forces of the Soviet Union, to the Warsaw Pact, for preserving peace and for the defense of socialism. This part elaborates on the regularity of joining the efforts of the countries in the socialist community as a main condition for a successful struggle against imperialism and shows how to carry this out in practice.

If we have to point to more significant elaborations in this part, we could use the articles devoted to the Soviet Army, the presentation at the press conference on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact, the speeches on the occasion of joint exercises of the allied armies.

The following conclusion ensues from the whole section: we are strong because we are united. We should preserve this unity as the apple of our eyes!

These are the contents of the new book by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, in their broadest outlines. It cannot be read as a novel, of course, as could his book of memoirs, "Murgash." It could and should, however, be a reference book for every officer. If he happens to need something in his practical work, he could open it and find information, advice, methods, and in many cases, emotional support for one or another of his activities.

Many of the materials in the book are already printed long ago in military and civilian editions. Many, though, are printed here for the first time. Both put together make it easy for the reader.

The army reader cannot help but be thankful to Partizdat for its care in the printing design of the book. It has turned out an aesthetic and meaningful little volume, which satisfies not only the mind but also pleases the eye.

We thank the author and the publishers as well.

12334

CSO: 2200/133

YUGOSLAV REVISION OF MARXISM CALLED FALSE

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Ivan Hlivka and Ladislav Tomasek: "In the Garb of Pseudo-Modernity"]

[Excerpts] Anticomunist ideology today proposes the false thesis that world communism is stagnating because, allegedly, it follows the "Soviet model of socialism" and Leninism. Such and similar ideas unfortunately are also sustained by the activities of "modernizers" of our doctrine.

Although they speak about current needs of the advancement of socialism, they offer--often inspired by bourgeois sciences--solutions which, in the end, would mean the evolution of socialism toward capitalism. The danger of such activity is all the greater as these people pose as creative Marxists. They operate seemingly from a Marxist platform, they write about the need for "modern" Marxism, but they have nothing in common with real creative Marxism, except for vulgarizing it in a dangerous way.

It is natural that real practical and theoretical work of Communists motivates lively discussions. Of course, only responsible Marxist-Leninist analyses can contribute to the effective solution of the tasks of our movement and of the contemporary problems of international politics that demand solution. Unfortunately, not all communist and workers' parties--more exactly, some of their spokesmen and theoreticians--abide by this principle verified by practice.

Is Dictatorship of the Proletariat Defeated?

It is necessary to point out that today's "modernizers" of Marxism-Leninism do not offer anything unknown in history. For example, Slavoljub Bukic, writing in the Belgrade periodical POLITIKA on 3 August 1983, pondered over the "obscurities" in the political terminology of the communists. He considered as relative the basic categories of our doctrine, and challenged the mobilizing and activating potential of the basic concepts of Marxism.

The article begins in a characteristic way with a deliberation on the term "dictatorship of the proletariat." The writer referred to the opinions of some authors from other countries who think that this expression does not reflect the current state of development of socialist society. By this Bukic wanted to suggest that the necessity to "modernize" Marxism is felt also in other socialist states, and that it is a common international phenomenon and necessity. As an example, he brought forward the assertion that "renouncing the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat is based on a number of unquestionable realities of our time," especially on the fact that in a socialist country "the proletariat in the classical meaning of the word no longer exists." Secondly, "Here the power of the government does not have the character of dictatorship, of hegemony of one class over another." Thirdly: "All classes and social strata in the country have a socialist character and the entire society is, step by step, becoming homogenous. . . This country is a country of workers' revolutionary democracy, an expression of the political power of the workers' class."

What do these deliberations reveal? First of all, the misunderstanding of the substance of dictatorship of the proletariat. Even though carrying the name of the proletariat, the dictatorship of the proletariat is not contingent on the existence of the proletariat in the classical meaning of the word; the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be identified only with the function of hegemony; it is not restricted to the solution of antagonistic conflicts.

Dictatorship of the proletariat is not the goal of the movement, it is only its indispensable means. However, its indispensability is bound to a specific historic era, the era of the building of socialism, because (according to Marx) it represents a natural and historical process. The dialectic of socialism requires taking this reality consistently into consideration. Evolution must not be outrun, which in this case means, on one hand, not to reject the dictatorship of the proletariat until its functions are not objectively consumed, and, on the other hand, at the same time to support the elements of popular democracy in the stage of building a developed socialist society.

However, by the term "revolutionary workers' democracy," which they offer as a surrogate for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the matter is only obscured; in fact, it is revised from anarchist-syndicalist positions. Moreover, disagreement with the concept of popular democracy and--in subtext--also rejection of experiences in these weighty problems are implied. Also, the interrelation of revolution, democracy and socialism is understood loosely.

Living System of Marxism-Leninism

Further, S. Bukic noted that theoretical thinking did not stop either with Marx or with Lenin. Therefore, he says, it is necessary to reject every formula that would squeeze the whole world into one mold. Therefore, he says, Yugoslav communists, instead of the concept "Marxism-Leninism," recommend a new formulation: "modern Marxism."

Theoretical thinking certainly did not stop either with Marx or with Lenin, as the process of evolution did not stop. Marxists-Leninists neither deny nor

forsake this by words or deeds. The heart of the matter is elsewhere. Namely, the comprehensive system of Marxism-Leninism--and some do not understand this--expresses general laws of social evolution which are objectively valid for the entire historical era of the origin and development of the communist socioeconomic structure; it explains the past, present and also the future of the communist and workers' movement. And, at the same time, our teaching is open enough--as a dialectic unity of theory and method--to be able to react to new phenomena creatively and with due anticipation. Therefore, the "traditional" Marxist-Leninist theory is not dying away, but, on the contrary, is alive. Its significance and topicality are growing, on the condition, of course, that there is an active interrelation between the revolutionary theory of the movement and its revolutionary practice.

The Issue Is Not "Interchange of Concepts"

Regarding the term "proletarian internationalism," S. Bukic pointed out that many are bothered by this concept because it stands for the "defense of one model of socialism and of one ideology." He means the so-called "Soviet model" of socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology. However, this is vulgarization. There is only one scientific communism. No alternative, no "national model" exists. The Soviet communists only work most consistently in compliance with the objective needs of the historic mission of the workers' class; in a creative way they develop and bring to life the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They defend them most consistently against their enemies and distorters. Also, they have the most extensive practical experience in applying Marxism-Leninism and in fighting all deviations which do not enrich socialism but damage it. They do so in the interest of the historic mission of the workers' class, in the interest of the revolution and of socialism. The existence, security and further evolution of the USSR and other fraternal countries are objectively connected with a consistent implementation of the historical mission of the workers' class, the theoretical expression of which is Marxism-Leninism.

So it is, for example, with the ideas of the so-called new internationalism. As has been shown several times (see, e. g., TRIBUNA 48/1983), this introduces compulsiveness into the movement. It exaggerates the specific differences in which individual sections of the international workers' class operate, and it scales down the real weight of the movement's needs; it overlooks the objective dialectic of the global revolutionary process. Pushing forward the "new internationalism" in the name of new conditions of the workers' movement has an objective (explicit or implicit) anti-Soviet bias.

The idea of the so-called new internationalism ignores the real condition of the contemporary global class struggle. It seeks to place itself above it, presenting it in a subjective way as an "obsolete concept." Thus it objectively brings grist to the mill of the forces that work against the realization of the epoch-making mission of the workers' class, against the evolution of the global revolutionary process, against its needs and goals. Not the least, it weakens, degrades and throws doubt on the impact of the global socialist community upon the global revolutionary process.

Manifold Unity of Interests

It is also possible to come upon open doubts about the credibility of the concept of the socialist community. S. Bukic writes that a certain unity of socialist-oriented forces existed at the end of the last and beginning of this century, up to 1914. Since that time the main forces, the social democrats and the communists, have been so divided that they have been spending a great part of their time in rivalry. In his opinion this proves the non-existence of the socialist community.

Besides, he broadens without any good reason the concept of socialist community: among socialist countries he ranks countries with a socialist orientation, as well as those governed by social democrats or by other forces which belong by their sociopolitical structure to the capitalist or developing world. The category of socialist community, however, has an entirely real and precise content and its own place in the world socialist structure. It expresses not only objective contacts and alignments, but also a system of designed and organized relationships--economical, political and ideological--between socialist states. These relationships, within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, are the result of scientific comprehension and of the application of objective international cooperation and mutual assistance of socialist countries. The concept of "community" expresses a higher degree of their integration.

Diversity of interests can, under certain circumstances, temporarily grow into disagreement. This disagreement has, naturally, a non-antagonistic character, and can therefore be solved, and indeed our movement is always solving it, step by step, by political means. The task of real Marxist-Leninists, adherents of proletarian and socialist internationalism, is to do everything toward this end, so that the diversity of interests (due to the uneven evolution of the global revolutionary process) does not turn into a conflict threatening the unity of the movement.

Struggle for Peace--A Form of Class Struggle

A substantial misunderstanding of the basic questions of Marxism is contained also, for example, in the statement of H. Biscevic in the Zagreb periodical VJESNIK. He writes that Marx's conception of the class struggle impedes the easing of international tensions, leads to the policy of confrontation between blocs, and serves the interests of the big powers. The author of the article concedes as valid Marx's theory of the class struggle as a source of progress in a world divided into classes. But the author does so in a way which reveals that he does not understand that all political events of the contemporary world are an expression and an inseparable part of the class struggle on a global scale.

The class struggle is a part of the existing social course of events, independent of our consciousness, independent of our acceptance of its existence, whether we interpret its laws exactly, or whether we entertain one-sided metaphysical ideas about it. The class struggle is not a sort of ideological myth but an objective reality which significantly influences the

activity of classes, social groups and nations. Its logic penetrates into all corners of our planet because the polarization of forces is a substantial feature of contemporary social evolution.

Besides, H. Biscevic did not grasp that the Marxist-Leninist conception of the class struggle does not exclude the policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. We do not link the international class struggle with solution by war. The socialist countries, as part of global peace forces, are doing everything to avert a world war. However, they take care in a responsible way of their own defense capability so they do not fall victims to imperialist aggression. International tensions are not aggravated by the USSR, but by the United States. The proof is, for example, the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. To Marxists these facts should be obvious. Also obvious should be the fact that socialist countries do not export revolution, which is rather the consequence of social, economical, and other antagonisms. It is impossible to export revolution, nor can anyone--from the historical standpoint--prevent it.

* * *

So the key categories of Marxism-Leninism should not be considered obstacles before one understands them. Creative Marxist-Leninists do not treat the basic concepts of their movement as museum exhibits; instead, they responsibly study their contemporary manifestations. They examine ways to strengthen the leading role of the workers' class and of its political movement; to understand the relation of the struggle for peace to the class struggle; to make clear the standing and role of the world socialist system in the contemporary class struggle. Therefore, they also fight against everything that impedes their endeavor.

12634

CSO: 2400/344

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FIELD PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES DETAILED

East Berlin ZEITSCHRIFT FUER MILITAERMEDIZIN in German Vol 25 No 2, Apr 84
pp 90-93

/Article by Col Dr H.-J. Zoefel, pharmacist, and Lt Col Dr A. Weigel: "The
Spectrum of Medicine Forms for Field Pharmaceutical Production"/

/Text/ Summary

The field medical equipment of the NVA /National People's
Army/ has a limited assortment of medicines and medicine
forms. Under defense conditions, it can become necessary
to prepare some of the needed medicines in the field.
The selection of the medicine forms has a significant
influence on the effectiveness of producing medicines
in this manner. Criteria such as, for instance, "the
possibility of realizing production technologies under
field conditions," "equipment costs" and "production
hygienic requirements" are cited to determine the
medicine forms suitable for field pharmaceutical
production. As a result, the spectrum of the
medicine forms to be prepared is formulated from a
realistic point of view and is characterized with
respect to technological peculiarities.

Table 1

Comparison of the medicine assortment in the field medical supply of the NVA with the pharmacopoeia of the GDR (selected medicine groups)

Serial Designation of the number medicine groups	Pharmacopoeia of the GDR 1982 (2) edition (No of drugs)	Field medical supply of the NVA (No of drugs in group)	Extent of reduction (percent)
1. Analgetics/ antipyretics/ antineuralgics	54	4	92.6
2. Local anesthetics	19	3	84.2
3. Narcotics	7	2	71.4
4. Muscle relaxants	13	2	84.6
5. Psychoactive drugs hypnotics/sedatives antiepileptics	99	6	93.9
6. Heart-circulatory compounds analeptics antiasthmatics	181	8	95.6
7. Immune globulins/ immune sera vaccines	35	2	94.3
8. Infusion solutions electrolyte concentrates concentrates blood/ blood derivatives and stabilizers	73	10	86.3
9. Vitamins hormones	114	4	96.5
10. Chemotherapeutics	26	11	57.7
11. Antidotes	17	11	35.3
12. Spasmolytics poisoning antidotes and disactivating compounds	40	19	52.5

1. Assortment of Medications and Spectrum of the medicine Forms in the Field Medical Supply

Under defense conditions, the field medical supply is available to the NVA as the material basis for providing medical care. Among others, it contains a limited assortment of medicines the selection of which had to take into consideration supply-technical aspects in addition to medical requirements. The order of magnitude of the degree of reduction within the selected medicine groups is presented in Table 1.

It can be seen from Table 1 that there was a considerable reduction in every group of medicines, in part to below 10 percent of the medicines available during peace. The list of medicine assortments for defense conditions contains about 90 medicines and, with respect to its order of magnitude, it is in agreement with a recommendation of the International Pharmaceutical Society, Military Pharmacist Section (8).

A limitation within the forms of medicine is also necessary. Of the 16 medicine forms frequently used in pharmaceutical practice (15), 9 appear in the field medical supply. This is spelled out and illustrated in Figure 1.

In spite of these considerable limitations with respect to assortment and medicine forms, an optimal rendering of medical care under defense conditions is possible with the medicines of the field medical supply.

2. Medicine Forms To Be Prepared in the Field

The supply of medicines for defense conditions is overwhelmingly done in the form of industrially produced ready medicines which are grouped together in assortments, the kits, according to the need of the user. Medication kit A-EA-2 is shown in Figure 2 as an example. It contains the medicines required by the classification and evacuation section of the regimental wound-dressing station. For economic and pharmaceutical reasons, some of the medicines needed to provide medical care will be produced only in the case of need, in the vicinity of the medical care installations, in the field. These medicines are selected through military designation. In addition, medicines are produced in the field in order to

- provide insurance in the case of supply disruptions,

- prepare substitutes for medicines which, at the time, could not be provided through the supply lines,

- cover needs which cannot be currently anticipated.

In the NVA there are pharmaceutical field laboratories (Figure 3) and also field pharmacies (Figure 4) available for preparing medicines on the field.

The goal of the organization for preparing medicines under field conditions is to produce large amounts of good-quality medicines with the least possible expenditure of effort and materials. The determination of the spectrum of medicine forms to be produced has a decisive influence on the effectiveness of pharmaceutical production on the field.

Because of further development in the assortment of medicines for the field supply, newer knowledge in pharmaceutical technology and the experiences gained in the production of various medicines under field conditions, it is necessary to reexamine and redefine further the knowledge gained by earlier work (16).

The actual analysis of the spectrum of medicine form has done according to the following criteria:

- feasibility of the technologies under field conditions;
- instrumental requirements;
- manpower requirements;
- time needed for preparation;
- production-hygienic requirements;
- risks involving quality.

Through the criteria of "feasibility of the technologies under field conditions" and "instrumental requirements," all forms of medicine were eliminated from the spectrum of pharmaceutical production under field conditions which are reserved exclusively for industrial preparation. This includes, for instance, adhesive tapes and the injection solutions in ampules or automatic syringes.

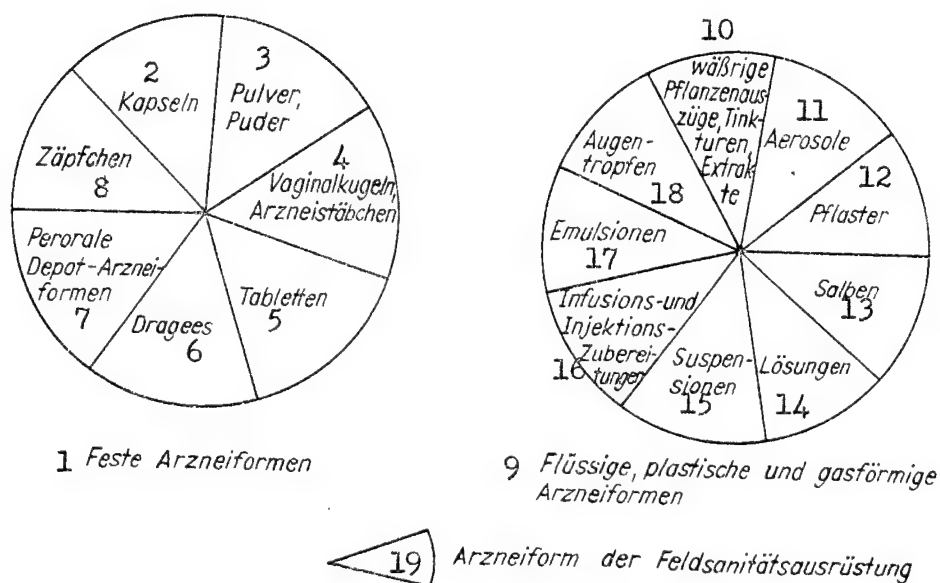


Figure 1

Distribution of the medicine forms in the total spectrum of the field medical supply

- Key:
1. Solid forms of medicine
 2. Capsules
 3. Powders
 4. Vaginal and anal suppositories
 5. Tablets
 6. Coated pills
 7. Peroral depot-forms of medicine
 8. Small plugs
 9. Fluid, plastic and gaseous forms of medicine
 10. Aqueous plant extracts, tinctures, extracts
 11. Aerosols
 12. Plasters
 13. Salves
 14. Solutions
 15. Suspensions
 16. Infusion and injection preparations
 17. Emulsions
 18. Eye drops
 19. Medicine form in the field medical supply

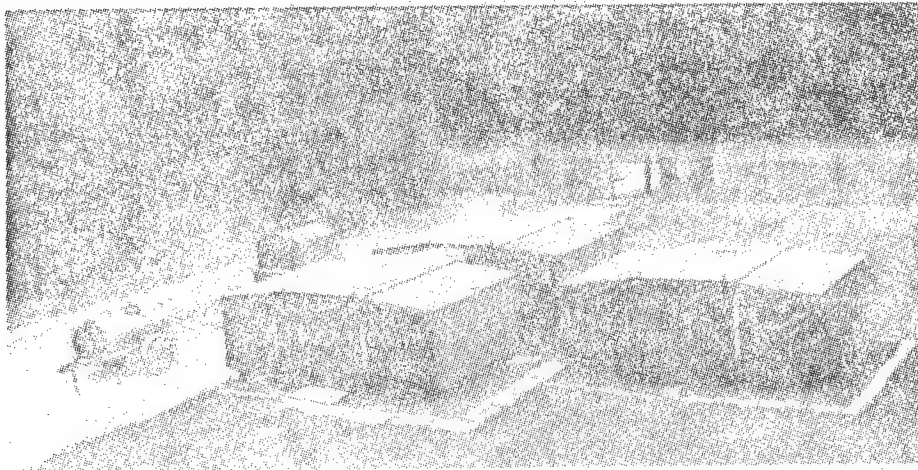


Abbildung 3
Pharmazeutisches Feldlabor.

Figure 2. Medication kit A-EA-a

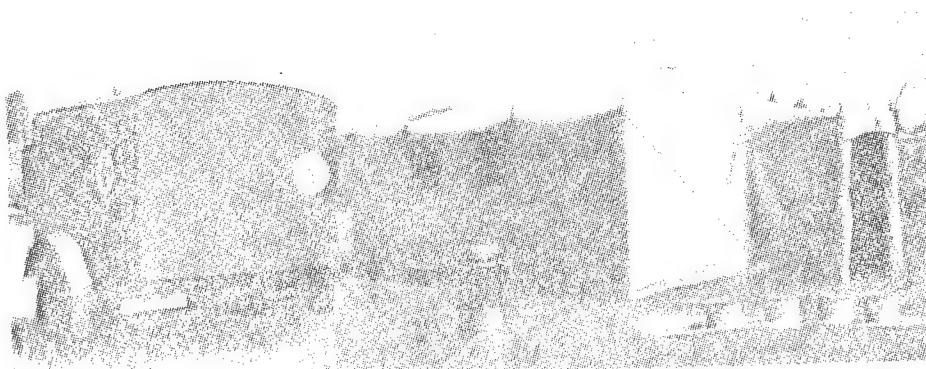


Abbildung 4
Feldapotheke.

Figure 3. Pharmaceutical Field Laboratory

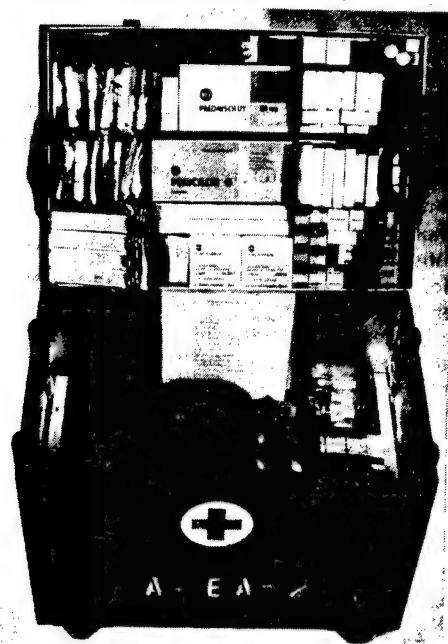


Abbildung 2
Arzneimittelsatz A-EA-2.

Figure 4. Field Pharmacy

Table 2.

Infusion solutions to be prepared under field conditions

Serial No	Production installation	
1.	Electrolyte-infusion solution 153 with sorbitol 50	
2.	Sodium chloride-infusion solution 154	Pharmaceutical field laboratory
3.	Sorbitol-infusion solution 50	
4.	Mannitol-infusion solution 200	
5.	Sodium bicarbonate-lactate-infusion solution 600	
6.	Potassium chloride solution 100 (electrolyte concentrate)	Field pharmacy

Suppositories are also a disadvantageous form of medicine in this respect. The technology cannot be carried out under the high temperature often present in the field pharmacy in the summer. Mostly for reasons of equipment, tablets and coated pills, whose production can be set up only under stationary conditions, cannot be prepared under field conditions. Because of the great importance of tablets and coated pills, other forms of medicine must be designated which satisfy the therapeutic requirements and can be produced according to efficient technologies. At this time, however, there is no form of medicine which completely fulfills these criteria. The capsular and divided powder forms of medicine come near to the requirements. Medicine forms, like ophthalmic ointments, of which very few preparations are present in the field medical supply but which require special instrumental conditions, are unsuitable for preparation in the field. For example, in the case of ophthalmic ointments, it must be tested whether aqueous eye drops would not be equally suitable.

The criteria of "manpower requirement" and "time needed for preparation" are decisively important for the organization of an effective production of medicines. Basically, medicine forms whose production requires special knowledge and a long time of practice--such as coated pills, for example--are unsuited for pharmaceutical production on the field. Medicine forms requiring very time-consuming technologies (for instance, tinctures) also cannot be considered for the spectrum of medications to be prepared. In this context, reference is made to the "time requirement list" set up by Zoefel (16). It is based on the time required, in relation to the dose, to prepare the medicine forms. On the list, the time required increases as follows: eye drops--solutions for injection--solutions for external use--ointments--suppositories--powders--solutions for infusion.

The criterion of "production hygienic requirements" starts with the premise that the process of pharmaceutical production is tied to certain production hygienic conditions. For the individual medication forms, microbiological requirements are differentiated with respect to sterility, germ-count limitation and the absence of special germs. A legal basis is provided by Pharmacopoeia 2. of the GDR (1) and by the Rahmen-Hygiene-Guidelines for the preparation of medicines, products comparable to medicines and goods for health maintenance (11). Under field conditions there are complex provisions for fulfilling the production hygienic requirements. Therefore, all medicine forms with high microbiological requirements which are difficult to meet technologically (for instance, the preparation of parenteral products without final sterilization) are unsuitable for field pharmaceutical production.

The "risks involving quality" in the preparation of medicines are considerably influenced by the field conditions. These risks are of a variable measure for the individual medicine forms and for the individual quality parameters. A small risk with respect to microbial purity is involved, for instance, in the preparation of infusion solutions when

it is done under consideration of the production hygienic requirements and final sterilization. On the other hand, there is a considerable risk with respect to germ count in the case of nonpreserved eye drops.

The discussion indicates that it is not possible to produce, under field conditions, only those forms of medicine which fully meet all of the criteria mentioned. Thus, for instance, one cannot eliminate divided powders and capsules although their technology is not optimal with respect to certain parameters. In field production settings, unfavorable conditions for production are compensated for as far as possible through a special adjustment of the technologies.

From the analysis of medicine forms referred to briefly above, the following spectrum is derived for pharmaceutical production on the field:

Infusion solutions

Infusion solutions are used in the treatment of all types of major injuries and, therefore, they have to be prepared in very large quantities. In pharmaceutical production settings under field conditions, preparation is limited to a few infusion solutions. The preparations listed in Table 2 belong to them.

Considerable technological peculiarities are present only for the antacidotic sodium bicarbonate-lactate-infusion solution 600. For its preparation, the prescribed treatment with carbon dioxide gas according to the "internal gas treatment" procedure involving the addition of lactic acid, as worked out by Horsch (7), is particularly practical under field conditions.

The possibility and practicality of producing high molecular infusion solutions in the pharmaceutical field laboratory has to be examined on the basis of the already available knowledge. Thereby it must be considered that, according to Giese (5), the elimination of pyrogens from dextran solutions is unreliable when filtration is carried out through an asbestos-cellulose filter, which is also furnished to the pharmaceutical field laboratory. The inclusion of high-molecular solutions in the spectrum of medicine forms to be produced will be decided after the corresponding experimental studies.

Injection solutions

Injection solutions are present in the field medical supply in form of ampules, dry ampules, automatic syringes and also multiple-dose containers. Currently only aqueous injection solutions which can be sterilized according to procedure a_1 of Pharmacopoeia 2 of the GDR can

be prepared under field conditions. In principle, it is not possible to produce dry ampules or to substitute them with other injectable forms. The filling of ampules and automatic syringes is also not possible under field conditions. Therefore, all needed injection solutions are filled into multiple dose containers (100 ml flasks of preserved blood, capsulate flasks). The solutions have a shortened length of useful life if they do not contain any added preservatives.

Eye Drops

The production of eye drops under field conditions is limited to aqueous preparations with the addition of preservatives. Starting with the rules in Pharmacopoeia 2 of the GDR, there are very high requirements in the production process. Great care must be taken to fulfill the requirements of microbial purity for the eye drops because they should not be sterilized in the delivery vessel (14) although, in practice, this method is being followed (9). Therefore, a sterilization process as reliable as possible and practicable under field conditions must be adopted by the technology in order to guarantee the absence of germs from the preparation before it is put into the final containers. The filling process must be carried out under strict obedience of the production hygienic requirements.

Solutions for Oral Use

The production of solutions for oral use is possible without limitations under field conditions. Special attention must be paid to fulfilling the demanded microbial quality. Thus, it is absolutely necessary to add a suitable preservative (for instance p-hydroxy benzoic acid methyl- and propyl-ester) to all solutions for oral use unless they contain antimicrobially effective components (for instance ethanol 15 percent) in their formula.

Solutions for External Use

The production of solutions for external use also presents few difficulties in the field. It must be noted, however, that the microbial purity requirement (maximal 100 germs/ml) is a power of 10 higher than in solutions for oral use. In addition, tests for certain problematic germs (st. hylococcus aureus, pseudomonas aeruginosa, enterobacteriaceae) must be negative. In solutions which come into contact with more massive wounds, the absence of germs must be insured for each millimeter.

It has a positive effect on the process of preparation that a considerable part of the solutions for external use contains some ingredients with an antimicrobial effect (for example, hydroxyquinoline sulfate). On the other hand, with solutions prone to harboring germs (for instance, ethacridine lactate solution), special technological measures must be resorted to in order to keep the germ count within the permissible limit.

Capsules

The capsule form of medicine is overwhelmingly of industrial production. Reuter (12) and Grundmann (6) reported on machines for filling by hand. Using these, it is possible to prepare gelatine capsules on a smaller scale. Gelatine capsules have considerable advantages to other oral forms of medication. For instance:

- more rational preparation;
- protection of the medicine from air and humidity;
- small and taste-free application;
- rapid release of the medicine in the stomach.

Gelatine capsules are also advantageous with respect to the accuracy of dosage. In order to avoid possible errors based on inadequate mixing of the ingredients under complex field conditions, it is considered practical to prepare capsules with a single active ingredient.

In production under field conditions, the most important advantage of gelatine capsules is the effectiveness of the production process. Using the apparatus described by Reuter (12) which is designed for 60 capsules, up to 500 capsules can be filled in an hour, for instance. Of the currently available capsule sizes between 000 and 5 (4), size 1 with a 0.5 ml filling volume is available as a general trade item in the GDR. Thus the fillable mass of the capsules is in the range between about 0.25 and 0.45 g whereby medicines requiring higher dosage cannot be fitted into a single capsule. In such a case, a therapeutic dose must amount to several capsules.

Divided Powders

Divided powders have disadvantages to gelatine capsules. These predominantly involve the effectiveness of the production process and the accuracy of the dosage. It was shown experimentally that the manual cutting of a preweighed powder mixture does not lead to an adequate accuracy of dosage.

According to Ballarin (3) and Papke (10), divided powders can be prepared in the required quality only if divided with the hand or upper-pan precision balance. However, productivity is thereby reduced to a measure not worth advocating for the field pharmacy. Therefore, divided powders should be produced only if merely a few doses of the medication are needed or if it must be given in such high doses that the production of capsules would be impractical.

Ointments

The production of ointments in the field encompasses

--water-free suspension ointments,

--emulsion ointments of the W/O type (for instance, on the basis of ungt. alcoholum lanæ aquosum),

--pastes.

Emulsion ointments with an O/W base should be included in production only in exceptional cases because of the very high expense of the ointment base in the production and also the microbial susceptibility.

3. Conclusions

The spectrum of medicine forms to be prepared under field conditions is subject to changes. A review should be conducted if the assortment of medicines for the field medical supply becomes more precise or if new pharmaceutical technological knowledge would considerably change the work possibilities in the field production installation.

New perspectives for the provision of medical help are opened up by the therapeutic systems. Thus, for instance, a transdermal therapeutic system with scopolamine as medication is reported (13). This "TTS scopolamine" consists of a 2.5 cm², about 0.2 mm thick multilayered adhesive patch which is placed behind the ear. The system provides a continuous delivery of a certain dose of scopolamine in a concentration range optimal for the treatment of kinetoses.

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2473

CSO: 2500/512

MORE WOMEN SERVING IN WORKER MILITIA UNITS

East Berlin DER KÄMPFER in German Vol 28 No 4, Apr 84 pp 2-3

[Articles by Rolf Jahn, Mansfeld Combine; Horst Weissmantel, Weissenfels; and Erhard Gaede, Ueckermünde: "Shoulder to Shoulder, Common Mission; New, Ready-for-Action Women Worker Militia Members Strengthen the Ranks of Our Units; Their Performance Also Belongs to our Successful Balance"]

[Text] On readiness-for-action day an accurate analysis was made of what had been achieved, and new and higher goals were set in the "Alexander Belischew" and "Fritz Beyling" units. Comrades of the body of 100 and state leaders had already expounded their points of view when young Comrade Ilona Schulze stepped up to the speaker's lectern and announced: "You will certainly understand my excitement, for I stand for the first time in front of such a great number of fighters of the working class. Many of you will be astonished that a woman speaks up on our readiness-for-action day. Nevertheless, I am proud of it, of being able to state my point of view for the protection of socialism and peace here at the beginning of the 1984 training year.

"We witness the 35th year of the founding of our state in a time when socialism on German soil is more solid and strong than ever before. And the stronger our peace state becomes, the less interrupted its progress, the more positive its importance will be in the fight for peace, too. As militia-group members of the working class, you know very well why socialism has to have a defense force at its disposal in order to preserve and secure peace. In view of the extremely dangerous politics of imperialism's aggressive forces, the foremost of which are in the United States and in other NATO countries (who do not shrink from any provocations or any crime to sacrifice the life of mankind to their inhuman goals), you will carry out your concrete contribution to the further all-around strengthening of our socialist Fatherland and to the protection of peace.

"At the beginning of the new training year, six young women comrades and colleagues filed an application to defend the peace, weapon in hand, side by side with you in the ranks of the militia groups of the working class.

"Yet others will follow our example; we want to help to this end.

A woman can accomplish great things in Socialism thanks to the confident assistance and support by our party and state leadership. Everywhere she can hold her own: be it as general manager of a vast combine, as minister, party secretary, as foreman, or crane operator. Why not there where it matters, too: to defend socialist achievements with weapon in hand? In the Great Patriotic War, Soviet women accomplished extraordinary things. In the fight against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese mother stood in the front lines. Let us look at Cuba, Nicaragua, or El Salvador: wherever imperialism trampled and is still trampling underfoot the most important human right--the right of life--women and girls stand side by side with their comrades and stake their lives for the happy future of all mankind. We women give life to mankind; now we want to help in protecting it.

"We will perform our duty in the 'Alexander Belischew' and 'Fritz Beyling' units. We know, from many talks, the combat strength and battle readiness of these units. It will certainly not be easy for us in the beginning; however, we will master the new requirements.

"At the same time we know that, as young comrades, we will be given every assistance in order to learn, as soon as possible, the handling of weapons, wireless service, or even medical service. Under the watchword '35 years GDR--For the dependable protection of our socialist achievements' we will fight together daily toward the realization of production goals and high battle readiness of our units."

(Rolf Jahn, Mansfeld Combine)

The energetic, year-long activity of our unit has proved convincingly what women have contributed to our common success. One could and can always rely on them; they never fell behind our male fighters in many test trials; they rarely took lesser burdens upon themselves and there never was any reason for prejudice.

On the contrary, their accomplishments are worthy of our respect, not only because weapons or technology have to be handled perfectly and set requirements scrupulously complied with but, above all, because of their frank appreciation and personal commitment to our cause. Comrade Kathrin Sobottka, who has been employed in our unit for many years as medical orderly, recently explained it this way: "In the present time, which is characterized by the danger of a missile war started by imperialism, we cannot only talk of peace. It is necessary to be ready to protect our hard-earned gains positively." As a member of the Halle District Administration of the SED, she made full use of the conference of delegates of the district party organization on the first training day of this year's military-political schooling. "Communists set themselves new goals with fighting optimism, well armed with the decisions of the 10th Party Congress and the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, in order to strengthen socialism and ensure peace. It is expected from each of us, who daily and personally feels the results that the consequent realization of the decisions of the 10th Party Congress bears for us all, that he

also give his personal contribution in return for it. This also requires taking good advantage of every hour of instruction in order to acquire the necessary knowledge for our peace task: above all, however, to master the weapons and equipment entrusted to us in all situations and thus to conduct more successfully the worldwide battle for the protection of peace through outstanding achievements."

Such attitudes have an exemplary effect and motivate others. Thus women comrades, FDJ members and young women in our factory have petitioned the management of the factory party organization, as for instance in the case of Gabi Gebert, woman worker in the field of machine presses for stamping handles, to be allowed to serve in the militia groups of the working class. We value these activities as a clear answer to the questions of our times. They are a duty for us to accomplish all prerequisites, under the leadership of the party, in order to take into account extensively such wishes and further consolidate and strengthen our militia collective through appropriate classification and training as well as suitable incorporation of our female fellow fighters.

(Horst Weissmantel, Weissenfels)

"I have become a member of the militia groups of the working class in order to help safeguard the peace with weapon in hand. My children need peace to learn and live. Moreover, I, as a member of the militia groups, have the opportunity to directly protect what I have built with my own hands." This was explained by Comrade Ute Konstantin, 29 years old, worker in the VEB Medical Instruments Works Torgelow.

"Why I am doing this, just because I am a woman, I have not really thought about yet. This was natural for me as a comrade. To be sure, the fighters in our unit were sceptical in the beginning; this went as far as rejection. Since I have completed the 1983 training year with good results and so did not fall behind my comrades, I have found my permanent place in the 'Erwin Fischer' militia group unit and am accepted by everybody. As a woman, I am absolutely in a position to fulfill the tasks set for me in political and military training. In 1983, I was able to complete my radio training successfully with proof of qualification. I have gotten good marks in weapons and shooting training. The women in our 'Erwin Fischer' unit have given (not for the last time) their contribution toward the successful accomplishment of the 1983 final examination. For the year 1984, I have resolved to perform all set parameters with good or very good results." The more so since we are in the 35th year of the existence of our socialist German Democratic Republic in whose honor high efforts are undertaken everywhere to strengthen on all sides our worker-peasant power."

(Erhard Gaede, Ueckermuende)

12521

CSO: 2300/511

HUNGARY

'DANUBE '84' ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 28 Jun 84 p 12

[Text] A tank flashing in the Transdanubian [Danantul] sun is indeed a frightful sight. This interpretation is only for us civilians. A. I. Gripko, four star general and chief of staff, jumped onto a Czechoslovak tank, and the unit commander directed the attack from there. Danube '84, a joint exercise of the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Hungarian People's Army has begun.

The tank treads seem to chew up the rocky terrain, which is also steep. It is an exciting sight, as the tanks, self-propelled guns and other fighting vehicles start out. Explosions shake the otherwise pleasant summer air. Fighters streak above our heads, followed by combat helicopters.

I asked a tight-knit, short brown-haired Lieutenant Colonel, Ev Zsalin, commander of a Czechoslovak tank unit, an important question.

Question: Have you participated yet in such a large-scale exercise?

Answer: Yes, several years ago I took part in the Shield joint exercises.

Question: Therefore, this mission is not new to you?

Answer: Basically, it is not. But it is still exciting, because this mission is significantly more difficult, than an exercise where we are by ourselves.

Question: What does your unit have to do?

Answer: Breast to breast with the Hungarian and Soviet tanks, we will break through the lines of a hypothetical enemy. Then after the wedge is formed, we will continue our advance with the aid of fighters and helicopters.

Question: There are armies and staffs from three nations taking part in this exercise. What is the level of contact between the units?

Answer: I've experienced it to be quite good, since the exercise leadership has preplanned the maneuvers of the individual units. We just have to execute those plans.

Question: Do you have language problems?

Answer: No. There are no language problems.

Question: What is the common language?

Answer: Naturally, it is Russian, since our officers learned the language at their universities, and there are many of us who went to Soviet military academies.

Question: Have you run into any acquaintances yet?

Answer: Yes. But we are in a combat situation, so we don't have time for making friends, or reliving old times. Every minute of our time is dedicated to the combat exercise.

Lieutenant Colonel Zsalin tells his tank driver to move out, and the machine moves out, so the commander can give further orders. I asked Captain Istvan Kovari, commander of one of the Hungarian companies, a few questions.

Question: What is the goal of this exercise?

Answer: The most important thing is the improvement and development of the ability to cooperate of the various staffs and armed units.

Question: How long will this exercise last?

Answer: For a week. While we are moving in the direction of the Danube, there will be a live-fire maneuver. This will be exciting for all of us, since in this part of the exercise the commanders and the troops have to report to what degree they have achieved the most important mission: the destruction of the hypothetical enemy target.

The radio operators are working under a camouflaged tent. They are establishing the link between the staffs of three nations taking part in the exercise. The young soldiers are accomplishing their tasks with visible excitement, since such a realistic combat situation is a very rare thing indeed. I asked the boys a basic question, and they all replied at once.

Question: How is the food?

Answer: Very good!

Question: Do you also get hot food?

Answer: /Just one soldier/ Naturally! But it does happen that canned food is served instead of cooked food, but this is not a problem, we can take a few days without warm food. We are soldiers, and we have to fight as if we were chasing a real enemy.

Question: What will be the most exciting part of the exercise?

Answer: Live fire, then crossing the river.

The engineers can also show off their knowledge. Since according to the exercise plan, the Soviet and Czechoslovak units will cross the rivers on the pontoon bridges that the Hungarian units have built.

CSO: 2500/442

POMERANIAN DISTRICT COMMANDER DISCUSSES CAREER, RESPONSIBILITIES

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 19, 6 May 84 pp 5, 15

[Interview with Lt Gen Zbigniew Blechman, Pomeranian Military District Commander, by Boleslaw Sznajder: "Not Everyone Is Born a Soldier..."]

[Text] [Question] To quote an old proverb, every soldier carries a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack. However, in the practice of military life it is not quite that easy to attain a general's epaulets. Therefore, it does not suffice to be just a soldier; it appears to me that it is necessary to have some sort of special predisposition--as the military claim--a real commander must be born. May I have your opinion in this matter?

[Answer] If we accept the belief that proverbs express the wisdom of people, then there certainly is some truth there. However, to that field-marshal's baton in the knapsack of every soldier. In the traditions of the armed forces, we are familiar with many examples of so-called "born" commanders and strategists...who already, practically from the cradle, have displayed unusual talent as well as great expertise in that direction. At the same time, there is no lack of examples of even similar people--splendid leaders from another standpoint--whose hero status was created only through various battle situations, which brought them fame and the epaulets of a general. Therefore, I believe that not everyone is born a soldier but becomes one only during the course of military service hardships.

[Question] And so, Comrade General, what led you into the army?

[Answer] I must begin by stating that I became a soldier, not by vocation but as a matter of preference. For it so happened that I resided with my parents for a considerable period of time in the Stara Olsza section of Krakow on Wolnosc Street. From there a road led directly to the airport and quite often colorful cavalry squadrons rode by, en route to training. What an army it was...and we, young boys, chased after them even past the city limits to admire their charges and training in the handling of weapons. We experienced genuine pleasure when we were permitted to mount one of the "chargers," or when they treated us to

soldiers' pea soup from a genuine mess tin. Most likely this instilled in me that fondness for the uniform and brought me closer to the army. Later, we lived on the officers' compound near the barracks. Therefore, I had an excellent observation base on the subject of "army life." Only at that time I did not realize how much perspiration, self-denial and hardship military service entails. I was given an opportunity to experience this during the summer of 1947 when I joined the army.

[Question] The decision was, therefore, not accidental. Partially it was--as should be assumed--a fulfillment of boyhood dreams, but mainly the conscious choice of a youthful activist. Because, as I am aware, Comrade General, prior to joining the army, you were a cadre worker in the Fighting Youth Union [ZWM].

[Answer] Actually, I was chairman of the Fighting Youth Union's County Board in Bochnia. Our union was a political organization, but also a social one. After all, we not only organized rallies, meetings and political campaigns--for example, we helped in the efficient handling of the Legislative Sejm elections in 1947, but we also aided our colleagues in arranging for employment, directing them to school, obtaining allowances for overcoats, shoes or trousers. Hence, ZMW work provided me with fine preparation for military service.

Initially, I began my studies at the Officers Political-Training School, to which I was directed as a graduate of the Central ZWM School. However, I did not obtain any officer's stars there, because at the decision of the prevailing administration of the Ministry of National Defense [MON], the school was dissolved and we were directed to other officer training schools. I completed my schooling in 1951 and began working as a commander and instructor of officer cadets at another officers' school. There I served as platoon and company commander. I likewise lectured on fire instruction and tactics. Later I served in a series of various front-line units, from the position of tank battalion commander to commander of the armored division, district chief of staff and currently commander of the Pomeranian Military District [POW]. During this same period of time, I completed the General Staff Academy of the Polish Army [ASG WP], as well as the General Staff Academy [ASG] of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

[Question] Comrade General, surely I do not exaggerate when I say that you are greatly devoted to the youth. This favorable relationship with the Polish Socialist Youth Union [ZSMP], the Rural Youth Union [ZMW] and the Polish Scout Union [ZHP], where you serve as chairman of the Provincial Council of Friends to Scouting, is generally known. There are frequent visits to state orphanages, schools and also to youth hostels and camps... I can add that they are not confined to holidays only. Are these exclusively personal inclinations, or also an awareness of the need for adult action for the benefit of the young generation?

[Answer] I would say that it is both one and the other. The young people, after all, are our greatest treasure. Our future and tomorrow's survival depend on them. For that reason, we must do everything possible to provide them with skills essential to life and cultivate desirable character traits and also lend direction and objectives to their already adult activities. Every act of negligence from this standpoint will later lead to various kinds of degeneration and habits which are difficult to eradicate. They often lead to the acquisition of various types of conflicts by young people and personal tragedies. Therefore, I do not concur with those who claim that our youth is wicked. I would rather reverse the notion and state that youth is the product of its teachers. After all, one's character is formed in a definite environment, in the family and also in the school, place of employment, in the army... Hence, the necessity for constant vigilance over the maturing process, beginning with leading a child by the hand, through lending directions and objectives for activities, to assigning independent, responsible functions. For republics will reflect-- as Jan Zamoyski said years ago--the upbringing of the youth.

[Question] It is already common knowledge in the Pomeranian Military District that the district commander is able to find a mutual topic for discussion with everyone, that he can be close. I will comment further-- opinions are often heard among private soldiers that even though a general, he conducts himself entirely as a friend. What is the formula for attaining such recognition, respect and such opinions?

[Answer] It seems to me that there is no formula needed here, but it is simply necessary to know people and life. One should likewise be able to understand various attitudes, situations and problems. Consequently, I am never able to pretend to be someone other than I really am but I always strive to be myself. Naturally in official matters I follow rules and regulations and am--despite appearances--very demanding. And it cannot be otherwise. Next, when speaking with subordinates--regardless of whether he is the commander of a regiment, division or a tank driver-mechanic--I strive to seek out common topics for conversation regarding the everyday life of the unit or his own private life. I have experienced many things in life and am familiar with practically all military problems from personal experience. Therefore, details are unnecessary in conversation but I see to it that it oscillates around the most vital matters. Aside from that, I do not like any type of preparations whatsoever, or ceremony, and always enter from "the march." This apparently draws me to people because they see someone who is not out of this world standing before them, but rather an average person, who knows life just as they do and has his own trivial and large problems.

[Question] During the martial law period, the best third class soldiers possessing adequate education were afforded an opportunity to begin higher studies in public schools without undergoing entrance examinations after completing their military service. Is their progress being monitored to any degree in the Pomeranian Military District?

[Answer] Naturally, we are not only interested in their academic progress, but we organize meetings with these students every year. Through these meetings we wish to become more closely acquainted with their problems and hear opinions on the subject of this form of distinction and at the same time to assure them of their conviction that they can always depend on us. Recent analyses have revealed that a majority of soldiers to whom this method of study was made available is managing excellently and has rapidly acclimated itself to new circumstances. Those who dropped out or resigned from their studies account for but a small percentage.

[Question] There is no doubt that the basic responsibility is troop training. However, it is known that POW soldiers work for the benefit of the national economy and actively participate in sociopolitical life. May I ask you to cite a few examples from that sphere of activity?

[Answer] I could respond to that question in exactly one sentence: there is no important investment in the country--currently completed or already assigned to the public--in which POW soldiers have not participated to some extent. It would suffice to mention at least such well-known structures as the Gdansk refinery, Port Polnocny, the Katowice smelting works, the hydroelectric plant in Zydowo, the Lazienki bus route and the Central Railroad Station in Warsaw, the Slask-Porty trunk lines. Our soldiers were the first to hasten with aid to people threatened by floods in the Plock region in 1982. They are also engaged in engineering work at present in Zulawki, and every year they assist in harvesting the potato digging. Military technological advance parties are also organized and perform current repairs on farm equipment. It is likewise important to mention that more than 180 district professional soldiers were elected to various party echelon levels. A considerable number of them perform social work in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the people's councils, elements of the National Defense League [LOK], the Polish Scout Union, social and youth organizations. Jointly this is a group whose numbers approach several thousands of individuals who are completely devoted and committed social workers.

[Question] I am aware of the fact that both of your sons are serving in the army. Does this now represent a tradition in continuing the soldierly profession?

[Answer] It is difficult to determine, but the odds are that it can happen that way. This is already the third generation from our family to don a soldier's uniform. And time will tell how it will be later. My oldest grandson, Przemek, is only 11 years old and attends a school bearing the name of the 34th Infantry Regiment of Budziszyn Riflemen. It is possible that soon he will also follow in the footsteps of his grandfather and father, which would make me personally very happy.

[Question] In closing our interview, one more question: How does the POW commander spend his leisure time?

[Answer] What does he do? Naturally he spends time resting in family surroundings or actively outdoors. I do not know how to rest listlessly, for example, dozing in a rocking chair. Therefore, if I am not absorbed in one of my favorite interests--at this point I must boast that I adore angling, sports and photography--then I immerse myself in reading the press or books. I am chiefly interested in the literature of the Napoleonic era, as well as the World War II period and Hitler's occupation. Unfortunately, my daily schedule does not leave me much spare time; therefore, I have to compensate for this while on furlough.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

9951

CSO: 2600/1012

CHURCH INFLUENCE ON POLITICS CRITICIZED

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish No 19, 5 May 84 p 15

[Article by (j.n.): "The Church Press"]

[Text] Most likely Ryszard Swierkowski will have no trouble warding off the uncouth attack of GOSC NIEDZIELNY by himself (No 16, 1984), but that attack was so unlike what we are beginning to get accustomed to hearing from the church press that I decided to share with the readers of ARGUMENTY my own reflections about that oddity. In PERSPEKTYWY Ryszard Swierkowski wrote about the boom of the Catholic press, about its enormous quantitative development and the ideas it propounded. In response, Mr Andrzej Grajewski came up in GOSC NIEDZIELNY with an article whose title, in view of the contents being attacked, is quite uncommon: "Watch Out, Here's a Lampoon." The lampooner is supposed to be R. Swierkowski.

Mr Andrzej Grajewski claims that the number of newspapers published by the church is, in fact, not too extensive. And while he lists a vast number of titles, including many new titles with a wide publication, specifically GOSC NIEDZIELNY with 200,000 copies, he maintains that in the first place the actual appearance of those papers on the market is a redress of injustices committed against the church in the past, and, in the second place, it is due to the fact that the church has more than ecclesiastical ambitions. As far as the first argument is concerned, it should be stated that injustice would have been involved if the lack of certain periodicals had made it impossible or difficult for the church to carry out its religious mission. However, considering that articles have been coming out with contents going beyond that mission, it is evident that those in authority are men of good will. Now, as for the second question, we must first establish what the church's ambitions are.

It is certain that those ambitions exceed by far what is commonly defined as religious mission of the church. R. Grajewski writes:

"There is no doubt that the primary role of the church is to proselytize. But, by spreading the word of the gospel, the church acquires a special role in society. As the church sees it, everything **[boldface]** that concerns human development, man's cultural and material needs, as well as his happiness and

sovereignty, is identical with the true values of Christianity. In the Polish situation," R. G. continues, "the church was never indifferent to the nation's problems, and during the time when the nation was deprived of its full subjectivity, the church acted on behalf of its sovereignty." (emphasis by J. N.)

Obviously, those are quite lofty ambitions. If "everything" that concerns human development is to remain in the domain of the church's concerns (which is not only in the external, not only in the domain of moral evaluations, but also in the scope of realization and mobilization of cultural, economic, and other activities, along the lines of various activities literally organized by the church in houses of worship, concurrent with government activities), then the church's ambitions, at least in the understanding of the GOSC NIEDZIELNY, extend far beyond the range of religious activities. Now, has the church any foundation for such an approach? Insofar as the attitude of clericalism is concerned, this is tantamount to the clergy's assumption of ultrareligious facts of life, i.e., to a model that has been relegated to the past. At the Second Ecumenical Council in the Vatican, this approach was criticized with the emphasis that the clergy was simply not qualified to interfere in secular matters. And though it may be that during the 1970's some of those who governed Poland lacked qualifications, too, I do not think that the clergy would have governed better. I do believe, though, that despite all that, we will be able to avert a disaster.

I have this hope despite the vociferous insinuations of R. Grajewski that the church was never indifferent to national matters, and always acted on behalf of its (the nation's) sovereignty. In fact, things were quite different. Throughout the 19th century not a single pope recognized the Poles' right to independence. Not Gregory XVI, who condemned the November Uprising, or Pius IX, who condemned the January Vprising, or Leo XIII, who asked the Poles to be loyal in every one of the three annexations, or Benedict XV, who pointed out to us that our place was with the Hapsburgs during World War One, or Pius XI who, as the papal nuncio in Poland, favored the Germans during the Silesian plebiscite, or Pius XII, who called on us in August 1939 to return to Hitler the "Pomeranian Corridor" and Gdansk, and in an encyclical to the Germans "expelled from their fatherland" wrote in 1948 that history will reassert their inalienable rights -- a threat addressed to the people of Poland. Although during the 19th century many priests had actually supported the struggle for independence, there were also quite a few who openly opposed it, condemning national uprisings without sparing the Community of Resurrection headed by Father Hieronimus Kajsiewicz. These are facts known from history books, and anyone who slurs over them is trying to pour water on the brain of his readers for reasons known only to himself. The church was not unanimously in favor of Polish sovereignty. What this means is that our secular historiography is the only honest report, because it discerns more than the mentioned facts. It also discerns the martyrdom of those members of the Polish clergy who did not shrink from sacrificing their lives for Poland. But today this blood must not be derisively abused, pretending that nothing else ever occurred in the church.

Then the following question might be asked: What was that church, so keenly interested in "everything" that concerns human development, doing during the

times when class oppression dominated in Poland? Was not one of its symbols the notorious alliance between parishes and manors, and even the collusion with police units? There is evidence for this charge, too. In the class struggle that was not invented by communists, but constituted a fragment of Polish life during the Second Independence, the church, almost in its entirety, stood behind the class of exploiters. Somehow we are trying to forget that, too, are we not?

This is why we feel that the 1000-year history of the Polish Church and the experiences emanating from it are the best proof that it is best for the church to concern itself with matters within its competence, and leave the rest to people who should be responsible for dealing with secular matters.

For this reason it is a mockery to juxtapose the number of church publications with the "government" press. (Marginally speaking, R. Grajewski, in presenting this church press, did not deem it advisable to enumerate quite a few titles, including the joint undertaking of the entire KUL [Lublin Catholic University] and ATK [Academy of Catholic Theology] periodical press.) Instead, he lumped into the "government" press everything from periodicals of scientific societies and the like to periodicals of social movements and organizations. Yet, despite R. Grajewski's desire to have it otherwise, religion is merely a fragment of our opulent social life, only one of those brooks that flow together to form the stream of Polish national vitality. Consequently, any comparisons between church and state, between church and state press, etc., any attempt to mount demands on this base is nothing more than arrogance that has nothing in common with Catholic humility, a word mouthed but never turned into deed.

In PERSPEKTYWY, R. Swierkowski accused the church press, for one, of preaching intolerance. If he was able to build up his charge freely on the basis of what appeared in that press, we can only surmise what else might have appeared there, as we scan through columns loaded with references to statutes and decrees of censure. All this takes place despite ecclesiastical censure, a reality acknowledged by R. Grajewski in his article, and generally symptomatic of the church press. R. Grajewski slurs over those accusations by mentioning merely that those concerned can respond for themselves. Of course they can, but the fact remains that by evading those accusations he debases the entire issue to an official level of statistics, and instead of answering the question of what church writings should be and actually are dealing with, he concerns himself with the numbers game.

In addition, R. Grajewski is trying to play down the charge of intolerance (i.e., hatred) in an off-handed fashion, as he opens up with the Marxist theory of the class struggle. This is what he has to say:

"It is not the teaching of the church, with its tenet Love thy neighbor," to propagate views to the effect that the entire development of human society is a constant series of strife and struggles, and truth and goodness belong to the so-called 'class context.' To accuse church congregations of social intolerance, disregarding the fact that because of those 'class contexts' the congregations have no possibility of realizing their subjectivity under

various occupational or social conditions, is simply dishonest. It is not Catholics who for sociopolitical reasons block advances and careers of atheists, nor do Catholics have at their disposal the entire state propaganda apparatus or the many other attributes that would enable the question of their major influence on the shape of social life in Poland to be raised."

Dishonesty is, in fact, something quite different. Particularly so when some of the Marxists or, as R. Grajewski prefers to call them, "atheists," supposedly insinuate that the entire "church congregation" is intolerant. The charge so raised is leveled against certain concrete facts, whose number is legion and keeps multiplying. It is also dishonest to treat the theory of the class struggle as a figment of the imagination, because Marxism has not invented [boldface] it, but merely discovered [boldface] it. The facts tell a different story. Marxism strives to overcome class inequalities, which means to end the class struggle per se. On the other hand, the anti-Marxist opposition endeavors to perpetuate class divisions, substituting for them a more convenient "Catholics vs. atheists" split. It tries to perpetuate such "divisions" and thus perpetuate the objectively existing class struggle. It is also dishonest to pretend that only Marxists base their theory of social development on class struggle. Today, a large part of the Catholic clergy in Latin America has come out in favor of the "theology of liberation" based on the recognition of a class struggle and the necessity of a social revolution. In its attitude toward the class struggle the church is divided today, and Mr Grajewski with his views would find no sympathy among thousands of priests, not to mention secular conflicts. Finally, what about those obstacles? It is sheer nonsense to say in this day and age that a person is denied advancement because he is a Catholic. On the contrary, as a matter of fact I know instances of people failing to defend their doctoral theses simply because they were party members. Reviews were excellent, no questions asked, but then the majority, which was in fact Catholic, rendered a negative vote. Somehow this does not agree with either Catholic or scientific ethics, or does it? Unfortunately, intolerance is neither a myth nor a figment of someone's imagination.

12650

CSO: 2600/986

COASTAL RADAR MARKINGS, OBSERVATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Gdansk TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA in Polish No 3, Mar 84 pp 135-138

[Article by Cpt Zdzislaw Kopacz, Higher School of the Navy: "Radar Markings of the Polish Coast"]

[Text] Since the introduction of the first radar devices in navigation, there has been a steady need to enhance the reliability of detection and identification of radar targets. Extensive application of technological resources meeting those needs had not been possible until the introduction of new electronic components which, in turn, permitted the widespread use of navigational radar markers at reduced cost. The term "navigational radar markers" should be understood to mean devices functioning jointly with navigational radar to provide data on the markings used for navigational purposes. For the most part, the apparatus functioning jointly with radar devices is mounted on fixed or floating navigation beacons. Such aids can also be mounted on vessels, in which case they function as cautionary signs or as markers providing information on the position of the vessel. With regard to the manner of generating radar signals by those aids, they can be divided in two groups: active (ramark, racon, radar responder stations), and passive (radar reflectors).

The category of active aids includes those which emanate radar waves from their own transmitters, the passive aids are those which reflect emanations of radar devices. Active radar aids cooperate with radar devices on vessels, which is why they must utilize the same frequencies. Information on the frequencies assigned for navigation radar devices published in the Radar Communications Regulations, Geneva 1959, provide for radar operation in four bands: S 2900 to 3100 MHz, C 5470 to 5650 MHz, X9300 to 9500 MHz, and Q 33.4 to 36.0 GHz.

The S, X and Q bands are those currently utilized by radar devices of the merchant marine, with those frequencies accommodated within band X being in the most frequent use. Some firms are also considering the possibility of manufacturing radar devices operating in band C. Navigational radar aids operate most frequently in band X. Band S is less frequently used for radar devices because of the greater difficulty of obtaining narrowly specified radar antenna parameters. Wherever there is a need to obtain wider band ranges, especially during precipitation or when wave echo must be readily attenuated, S band is more likely to be used. Active radar aids rarely are manufactured to operate in S band. The Q band, due to considerable difficulties in obtaining ranges wider than 4Mm, has found no application in the currently developed radar beacons.

The widespread use of radar devices on vessels is paralleled by navigators' interest in them. Although radar devices are primarily designated for providing data to prevent maritime collisions, their versatility and potential render them useful for position finding. The accuracy of bearings and distances found by means of radar depends, among other things, on the shapes and characteristics of targets. If, for example, radar is used to find the position on the basis of distance and coastline, then radar navigation markings must frequently be used to obtain reliably measured parameters. An analysis, conducted to assess identification and determine the accuracy of parameter measurements along the Polish coast, has demonstrated a need for such markings.

Analysis of the Polish Coastline Identification and Detection Distances

The Polish coast is difficult to identify by radar because of its formation, both in terms of altitude and the shape of the coastline. It has few landmarks distinctive enough to permit identification and position finding.

The markers and landmarks usable for coast identification and determination of position line by navigation radar are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Distinctive Marks on Polish Coast for Radar Position Finding

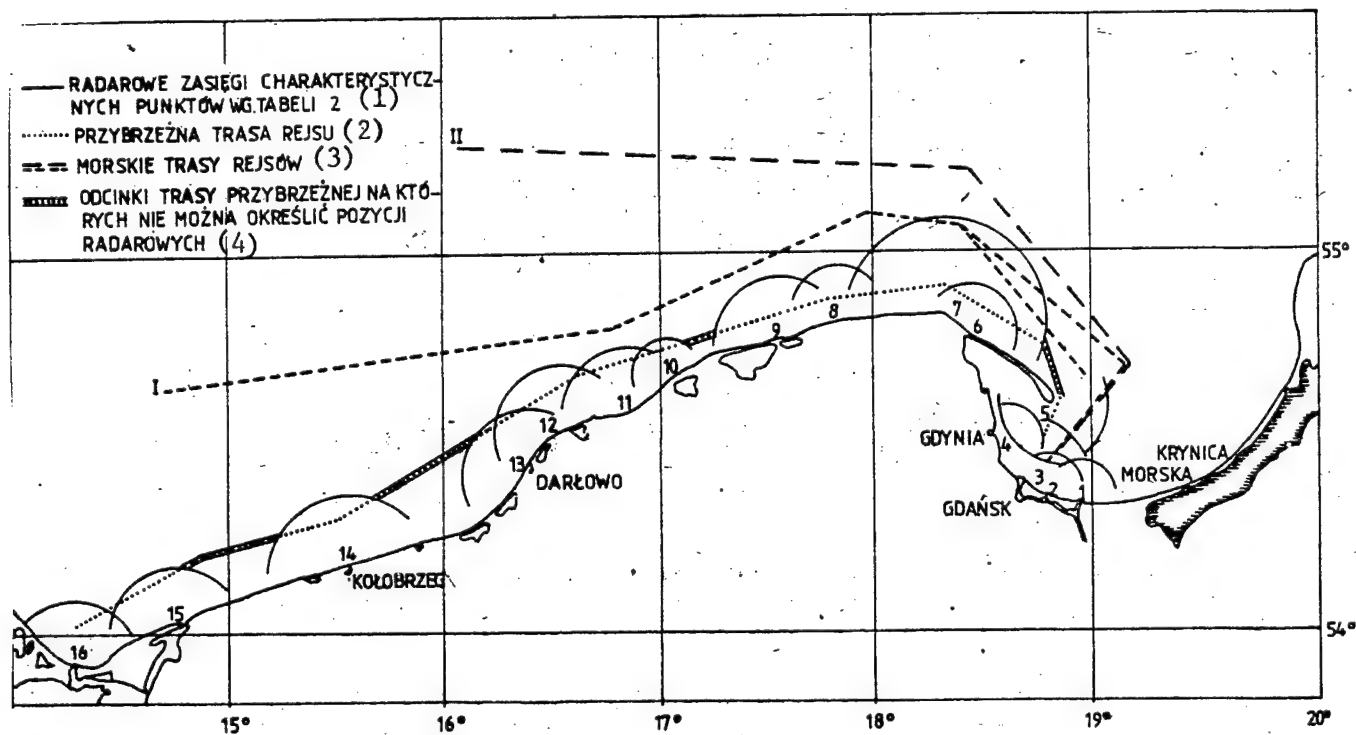
Name of Marker	Detection range by radar	Meteorological visibility range	Remarks
Swibno entry heads	6 - 8	4	Haze
West Gorki entry heads	6 - 9	4	Haze
Northern breakwater of the North Port	10 - 12		Haze
Redlowo headland	7 - 8	3-4	Haze
Southern headland of Hel Peninsula	9 - 11	4	Haze
Wladyslawowo entry heads	8 - 10	5	Haze
Rozewie headland from NE	16 - 20	6	Good visibility
Seven dolphins in Lubiato	8 - 10	3-4	Haze
Leba entry heads	10 - 13	3	Haze
Rowy NW headland	6 - 8	3	Haze
Ustka entry heads	10 - 13	3	Haze
Jaroslawiec N headland	12 - 16	3	Haze
Darlowo entry heads	10 - 12	4	Haze
Kolobrzeg entry heads	10 - 12	4	Haze
Dziwnow entry heads	10 - 13	4	Haze
Swinoujscie entry heads	10 - 18	5	Good visibility

Source: (3)

The detection ranges listed in the table were determined under the conditions when visibility range was less than radar detection range for these targets. The second column of Table 1 contains sets of two figures. The first (lower) figure is the distance at which a marker is clearly visible on radar screen, regardless of the meteorological conditions, so that its identification offers no particular difficulty (to a navigator well acquainted with the Polish coast).

The second (higher) figure corresponds to the distance of detection at which an echo reflected by a marker is indistinct and fading but permits initial identification. These detection ranges are charted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Radar detection ranges for the Polish coast



Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Radar ranges of the landmarks in Table 2 | 4. Sections of coastal route where position cannot be determined by radar |
| 2. Coastal traffic route | |
| 3. Maritime traffic routes | |

Radar Observations of Shoreline in the Gulf of Gdansk

An analysis of past measurements has shown that the Gulf of Gdansk, given the existing markings, is not easy for navigation. This statement does not refer to all vessels navigating in the Gulf; it primarily applies to vessels under foreign flags.

Considering that traffic generally proceeds on the route from the "ZN Zone" buoy to the "ZS Zone" buoy to the Northern Port or from the "HEL" buoy to the "GN" buoy to the Northern Port, it should be noted that locations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, shown in Table 1 and plotted in Figure 1, permit radar determination of positions regardless of weather conditions. The shore of Hel Peninsula viewed from the north provides good echo on the radar screen, although not good enough to identify the coast under observation. From the northerly direction it is difficult to locate the southern headland of the peninsula and to determine distance and bearing with respect to that headland.

The Rozewie headland assures possibilities to determine position from the Jastarnia beacon, athwart at NW courses, while the entry heads of Wladyslawowo Port additionally facilitate position finding, as they produce a good echo. From the NE directions, identification and position finding present no difficulty. Under reduced visibility, radar position finding is difficult along the section of the coast from the Gora Szwedow beacon to the Jastarnia beacon.

Radar observations of the coast from the Rozewie beacon to the Czolpino beacon.

Radar position finding in this sector is assured by the Rozewie headland, seven dolphins in Lubiato and Leba Port entry heads from routes passing at distances below 8Mm from the coastline. West of Rozewie, there are mounting difficulties in position finding because of echo fading from the Rozewie headland. The seven dolphins at Lubiato and Leba entry heads within radar visibility range produce a distinct echo causing no difficulty in identification.

Radar observation of the coast section from the Czolpino beacon to the Darlowo beacon.

In this sector, a good echo is obtained from the entry areas of Rowy, Ustka and Darlowo produce distinct echos once they enter the radar range, while the entry of Rowy becomes clearly identifiable once the coast is approached to a distance permitting the emergence of a continuous shoreline on the screen, with the "ghost shadow" of Gardno Lake facilitating the identification. Athwart the Czolpino beacon, radar position finding is not possible on a section approximately 7Mm in length (Figure 1).

Radar observations of the coast section from the Darlowo beacon to Swinoujscie. A good echo in this section is produced by the entry heads of the ports of Kolobrzeg, Dziwnow, and Swinoujscie. The shoreline in this section is poorly developed and identification of the coast is difficult. Those vessels on the coastal route between longitudes $14^{\circ}47'$ - $15^{\circ}40'$ E and $15^{\circ}40'$ - $16^{\circ}07'$ E have no possibility of determining their positions by radar.

Active Radar Markings

Active radar markings currently in use are 339 racons and 11 remarks. The remarks are located on the coast of Japan, while racons can be found on all large bodies of water. Responder stations have not been introduced into common use in navigation because of the need to provide additional equipment besides radar. Such stations are widely used by naval marines as identification devices. Racon (radar beacon) is a navigational radar transceiver, beaming its own identification signal if it is reached by a radar pulse. Racon signals appear on radar screen as Morse code characters, thus providing information on bearing, distance and identification. In order to be received across its entire frequency range, a racon must constantly readjust its operational frequency. Experiments are now under way with racons operating on steady frequencies. Judging by their advantages, it should be expected that they will soon be put into common use. Frequency band scanning racons should be used exclusively for the following purposes:

- increasing detection range and position identification against a poorly developed shoreline;
- position identification against a well-developed shoreline, well visible on the radar screen but lacking characteristic features allowing easy identification;
- identification of shore markings at sea and on land;
- identification of approaches to the coast;
- alerting to temporary hazards to navigation and marking new hazards prior to their charting on maps.

According to their beaming power, racons can be divided into long range (up to 25Mm), medium range (from 8Mm to 15Mm), and short range to 6Mm).

Long-range racons are installed on fixed navigational structures which mark shore approaches. They should be mounted at heights of 30 meters and more. They can be used on floating markers, e.g., lightvessels, where longer than regular ranges are required, mostly in locations frequented by large vessels with radar antennas mounted relatively high. Medium-range racons are installed on fixed structures, lightvessels, and buoys less than 30 meters in height. They are used on bodies of water of major importance to navigation and in locations where the reflection of radio waves from the surface of the sea is considerable. Racons of this kind are frequently applied to mark crude oil or gas pipelines and their auxiliary structures. Short-range racons are principally installed on buoys, especially those mounted in inland waters, port basins, and estuaries wherever the required range does not exceed 6Mm. They are occasionally used to mark bridgeheads, bridge pillars, and similar structures, especially in bodies of water which remain icebound for long periods [4].

Collaboration of a radar device with racons is initiated at the maximum range of detection. That range is dependent on the height of radar and racon antennas and their technical specifications.

The maximum range should be regarded as the shorter of the two on the path radar-racon and racon-radar. Bearing this in mind, geometrical range should first be determined and, if it guarantees the establishment of communication, power range should be considered.

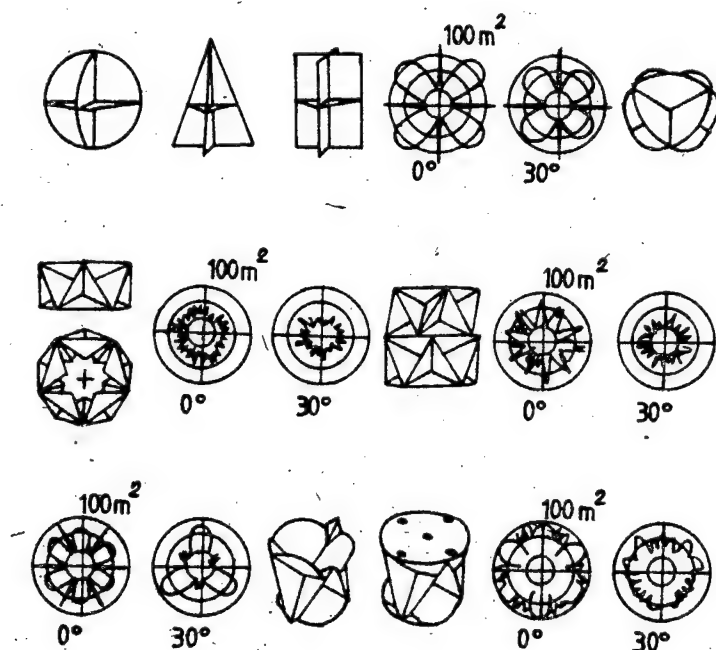
Ramarks have found no application in the markings of European waters. A ramark (radar marker) is a navigational radar marker continually beaming radio waves, which are represented on the radar screen as a straight line proceeding from the center of the screen to its perimeter. The line shows the direction from which radio waves are beamed. Because they provide data only on direction, as well as other shortcomings (for example, considerable susceptibility to interference), these markers have no broader application.

Passive Radar Markers

The problem of identification of characteristic echo responses of navigational markers appeared as soon as radar devices were first installed on vessels. The introduction of radar reflectors of navigational markers has assured longer distances of detection, enhanced capability of distinguishing markers reflected echo against background disturbance, comfortable and sure identification of markers, and protection of markers from collisions with vessels.

Radar reflectors installed on fixed and floating navigational markers should be evaluated by the following criteria: type of reflector, dimensions and weight, and elevation above sea level.

The values of effective reflection surface in relation to reflector design and inclination are represented in Figure 2. All of the reflectors are 0.5m in diameter. Figure 2 shows reflector shapes and their characteristics for effective reflection surfaces at inclination angles of 0° and 30° .



The required dimensions of a reflector are essentially determined by two parameters: anticipated detection range and conditions for the propagation of radio waves. To assure that a reflector provides a required range, the required effective reflection surface should first be determined to establish subsequently the dimensions of a reflector covering this surface (Table 2).

The reflector detection range also depends on the conditions at sea, approximate relationships being as follows:

Table 2. Maximum detection ranges of radar reflectors in typical maritime navigational radars

Effective reflection surface (square meters)	Standard vessel radar detection range (Mm)	Minimum elevation of reflector collaborating with radar operating in band X and an antenna at 5m, 10m, and 20m		
		5	10	20
1	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.5
10	3.0	3.8	1.9	0.8
100	5.4	8.9	4.4	1.9
1,000	9.6	23.8	13.9	6.4

--for short distances (up to 1 Mm) and low states of the sea, the minimum effective surface should be 1 to 10 square meters. Reflectors of this size can be used for navigation in inland waters;

--for medium distances (3 to 6Mm) and low states of the sea, the effective surface should be 10 to 100 square meters. Reflectors of this size are required in estuaries and port approaches;

--for large distances of 6 to 10Mm and medium through high states of the sea, the minimum effective surfaces of a reflector should be 100 to 1,000 square meters. Reflectors of this size are required for navigation in coastal water areas.

If a reflector is mounted below the minimum height, the intensity of a reflected signal and, at the same time, the range decrease abruptly. If a reflector is mounted above the minimum height, the detection range increases (Table 3).

Table 3. Comparison of reflector detection ranges

Height of radar antenna (meters)	Reflector height (meters)	Object visibility range (Mm)	Actual detection range of a reflector in band X
20	1	11.4	3.2
	2	12.2	5.7
	5	14.0	8.7
	10	15.9	11.4
	20	18.6	14.6

Source: [6]

In order to determine the distances of detection for passive radar markers by means of TRN navigation radar at sea, such distances began to be recorded during repeated voyages of various vessels from March to June of 1981. In Polish waters, observations of all buoys regardless of location were conducted. Because several types of buoys are in use, their detection ranges were averaged from multiple observations of single buoys. The results were subsequently averaged for buoy types. The results were objective thanks to the use of various vessel types and different observers in the observations, carried out at 1-4°B. The results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Standard radar navigational detection ranges of typical buoys

Buoy type	Detection range (Mm)			Radar reflector type
	9 kw pulse, antenna height h = 6m	25 kw pulse, antenna height h = 9m	Medium	
P-1	4.4	5.1	4.7	Mors PR-101 II
P-2	3.8	4.2	4.0	Mors PR-101 II
P-3	4.1	4.7	4.4	Mors PR-101 II
P-8	2.0	2.5	2.2	Mors PR-101 II
P-15	4.3	4.7	4.5	Stocznia Parnica

Conclusions

Work should be started to achieve wider use of radar markings in the waters of the Polish responsibility zone.

2. Radar reflectors used on the Polish buoys have inadequate effective reflection surfaces, especially at medium sea conditions, which results in inadequate detection distances.

3. Racons mounted on N-2 and N-4 buoys do not assure 8-15 Mm detection ranges, required for racons mounted on approach buoys.

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8795

CSO: 2600/921

DISCUSSION, QUESTIONING OF ARMY ROLE

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 84 pp 13-15

[Article by Aleksandar Tijanic: "Who Is Abolishing the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army)"]

[Text] This is how matters stand! Two weeks ago young Slovenes discussed "socialization of security and defense," but the discussion also included ideas like the one that Franc Setinc, president of the Slovenian Socialist Alliance, felt it necessary to express:

"Discussions about the withering away of the armed forces are usurpistic and harmful, to put it mildly, in the present problematical international situation!"

This discussion was also accompanied by very brief newspaper reports in the papers of other republics and provinces, but DELO of Ljubljana on the other hand presented extensive excerpts from the prepared introductory material and the numerous discussions. This customary short-circuiting of the flow of information between republics aroused doubt about the true nature of the debate. For that reason the originators of the idea that in addition to the state, whose withering away we agreed on long ago, the withering away of the Yugoslav People's Army should also begin, were left "unidentified." (Incidentally, our state is still in good health, thank you very much.)

In the introductory material it prepared the Commission for Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Slovenian Republic Conference of the Socialist Youth League [SSO] noted that the process of socialization of defense and protection was visible, "but not yet taking place with the pace that was imagined in the seventies when Comrade Tito said that 'it is impossible for our workingman to exercise his rights to self-management in the fields of economics, politics, culture and the life of society in general without also exercising those rights in the field of defense.'"

The authors of that material translated those words into the view that "in terms of conception and in practice that means that the function of defense, of training soldiers and of operations must be transferred more and more to territorial defense, while on the other hand there is a need to strengthen social self-protection in all its components." They identify as the opposite

process "statism, which wants to overcome the present crisis by displacing socialist self-management, while in the field of defense it is pushing into the foreground unacceptable and already rejected conceptions which advocate conventional military doctrines and neglect the socialization of defense."

We were told by people on that commission that public discussion of the material they had prepared "demonstrated how some communities cannot accept the thesis that the discussion of socialization of defense is the right and duty of every citizen of this country." In their opinion, this is "disturbing behavior by means of which all issues of war and waging war, defense and security are marked 'strictly confidential' and in that way all public discussion of that topic is shut off."

One-Fourth as Many Slovenes

Janez Jansa, chairman of the commission, added the following:

"All criticism from the base is labeled in advance, its alleged ulterior motives are always sought. No one from civilian society, much less from the youth organization, has dared to criticize the greater or lesser shortcomings which objectively occur in the armed forces of the YPA, since the blade of the criticism is simply repelled and returned to the critics reinforced with labels."

It is natural, the authors of the material go on to say, "that there should be alcoholism in the armed forces, cases of the rigidity typical of drill sergeants, examples of failure to respect people's individuality, abuse of position.... These problems are resolved within military structures, but the public is not informed about them except in some of the more serious cases." The commission went on to say that today there are one-fourth as many Slovenes as necessary among the officers in our armed forces. Nevertheless, the case of the "law on compulsory military service having been adopted just as it was submitted for public debate by the Third Administration of the General Staff in spite of numerous objections of the youth organizations of Slovenia and Yugoslavia" is cited as crucial evidence that "essential issues concerning defense are resolved regardless of what young people think."

The organizers of the discussion received numerous objections concerning parts of the material and certain positions taken. Most of the criticism came from the Coordinating Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia in the YPA and the LCY Committee in the 9th Army. It was said that in adopting these views the Slovenian SSO and certain individuals were advocating the abolishment of the YPA; the authors of the material, however, have this to say:

"The ultimate purpose of socializing defense and security actually is to do away with the armed forces and probably all armed force in general, but that goal is moved into the remote future if we will ever reach it. Theoretically, the truth is that everyone who favors the socialization of defense and security is advocating a process in which the armed forces, which are a people's organization in their composition, but governmental in the way they are

organized and administered, would lose a portion of their functions to self-managed organizations."

Setinc seemed to have been answering this with his position that today we must be exceedingly interested in strengthening the YPA "although not at the expense of the other components of national defense, but also in strengthening the latter components we dare not do anything detrimental to exercise of the constitutional role of the YPA."

A few months before these events an article by Col Blaze Nikolovski, PhD, professor, was published in NARODNA ARMIJA. Actually this was a paper he delivered in the theoretical discussions on the topic "The Thought and Writings of Edvard Kardelj." Dr Nikolovski said among other things that there was no longer any basis for the argument made by individuals to the effect that we are only at the beginning of developing and instituting the system of nationwide defense and social self-protection and in socializing the affairs of defense and protection, which supposedly are hindered most by the "regular army" and the policy of modernizing it and equipping it with "high-tech" weapons.

Nikolovski says that such criticism at the same time advocates some kind of return to the "working class" approach to the armed forces of our country and the theory of the "armed class." The obvious negation of what has been achieved in development of nationwide defense and social self-protection constitutes an assertion that the socialization of such matters should be placed on "stable class foundations." It is the colonel's assessment that one-sidedness and maliciousness are the content of arguments about the "real danger" of our armed forces sliding down the rails of militarism and becoming "a force in themselves," outside the class whose interest they are defending and protecting.

The Atomic Bomb and Weapons

Yet another article has aroused great interest, though it passed without any sort of public response. This is an article by Anton Bebler, published in the journal NASE TEME, No 7-8, under the title "The Near East and the Arms Race." That is, after an analysis of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the Israeli blitzkrieg in the advance against Lebanon and success in the conflict with the Syrian defense, Bebler says that "in the Near East, and also elsewhere, a fairly strong impression has been created of the great advantages of American weapons over Soviet weapons."

The author states in his conclusion that "we are faced by a new turn in the immense spiral of the world arms race and refinement of military technology. They are already having repercussions in our own European area and from the technological standpoint will be adversely affecting our country's security. This certainly is not good news in the period of our economic problems. /One of our problems is that our armament includes quite a few weapons which have not proven to be the best in Near East combat. That is why we have to think still more carefully about every new investment in armament, especially when it comes to tanks and airplanes./" [Material between the slantlines was in boldface in the original.] (Emphasis supplied by A. T.)

There are no secrets here for those who are well-informed. Bebler is thinking first of all of the large losses of the modern Soviet T-72 tanks, and then of the SA-2, SA-3 and SA-6 anti-aircraft systems and the MiG-21 airplanes. These are systems which our own armed forces also have in their armament. Without entering into any very thorough analysis of certain conclusions contained in that article (since we are quoting it for other reasons), it is worth mentioning that the Arab losses in the skirmish with the Israeli-American military technology was a consequence of two causes:

In essence this was a conflict between sophisticated equipment in the most recent generation of American weapons (the Shrike and Maverick missiles, the F-16 and F-14 airplanes, and the mini-AWACS for battlefield surveillance) and what was after all an older generation of Soviet weapons, since of the systems mentioned only the T-72 represents the best of Soviet technology. Another reason is certainly the quality of the tactical use of the equipment, that is, the lack of resourcefulness in the face of strong electronic jamming, the use of reconnaissance drones and "baits," the failure to cover tank units against the "menace from the air," the poor intelligence service, the fact that the crews were not well-drilled....

But let us get back to the subject. In the palette of various stories about our armed forces, we should not omit the American weekly NEWSWEEK, which in its issue for 5 December of last year, in spite of the well-known positions which our country has taken concerning atomic weapons and indeed other weapons, includes Yugoslavia in the "club of countries which in 10 years could manufacture atomic weapons." To be sure, that assertion was put in a conditional form.

Federal and Republic Forces

How is one to account for the sudden "flood" of topics related to the role, importance and position of the armed forces in a society representing socialist self-management?

Strictly speaking, the YPA still appears an anachronism to some: it is strictly centralized, the principle of subordination is unfringed, the Serbo-Croatian language is used exclusively for command, and the General Staff is also located in Belgrade.

However, let us move step by step. Col Nikolovski refers to as "one-sided and malicious" the arguments about the "real danger of our armed forces becoming a force over and above society." To be sure, these are "many-sided" arguments with a clear ideological profile used to put in play rumors about the "armed forces as a social arbiter, about a strengthening of the political influence of the generals and in general about a strengthening of the military industrial complex." Thus the issue is clear at least as far as these tales are concerned!

"Sometimes the public gets the wrong idea," says Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff, "about the size of the YPA budget and indeed about the armed forces themselves, which supposedly are not acting in accordance with

the stabilization program, because of the way things are presented. It almost seems as if all society's financial difficulties would be easily resolved if appropriations did not have to be made for the armed forces. These one-sided views are a way of beginning to sow mistrust even in this segment of our society."

The facts are different: between 1976 and 1980 we annually set aside 5.39 percent of the national income to finance the armed forces, instead of the 6.17 percent set forth in the social plan. In the first 2 years of the present medium-term plan still less has been appropriated--4.79 percent. Last year 150,681.2 million dinars were spent to finance the YPA, which represents 61 percent of the Federation's total budget. Because of the well-known economic situation, the medium-term plan for development of the armed forces up to 1985 has also been modified, and the budget for this year has foreseen setting aside 5.2 percent of the national income. So much for the figures.

Of course, the Slovene youths are right when they call for still more open conversations about defense, since, as they say, "we want to participate not only as observers or operatives, but also as equal participants in discussions at all levels and in all communities." Nevertheless, in some of their demands and discussions there has been a substitution of arguments, since they call for the YPA to transfer a portion of its functions to republic agencies and territorial defense, but these matters cannot be resolved by agreements, but only by amending the SFRY Constitution.

The constitution states that the armed forces of the SFRY constitute a unified whole and consist of the Yugoslav People's Army as the joint armed forces of all the nationalities and ethnic minorities, and of territorial defense as the broadest form of organization of organized resistance. Article 239 sets forth the rights and duties of the Federation in the domain of national defense, but it emphasizes it is the right and duty of opstinas, provinces, and republics, in conformity with the system of national defense and each in its own jurisdiction, to regulate and organize national defense and to direct territorial defense, civil defense and other preparations for defense of the country, and, should there be an attack on the country, to organize nationwide resistance and to direct it.

Following the line of conclusions that resulted from substitution of arguments and from representing the YPA as the sole and decisive factor in defense and protection, the final position, or one of the final positions, is as follows: the YPA should become weaker on behalf of a strengthening of the "republic factor in defense." However, this is a false dilemma, since the republic, provincial and indeed also opstina factors are becoming steadily stronger with respect to defense and protection. Incidentally, all experiences in contemporary wars indicate that it is indispensable to have a firm, well-trained and well-equipped army which can at any moment oppose an attacker until the entire system of territorial defense is put into gear.

That task, opposing a probably superior aggressor (if he were not superior, he would not attack) requires more than merely a numerous and lightly armed territorial defense or a partisan unit, although even today one can hear such

theories "about how expensive and sophisticated military equipment is not necessary."

More or Less

Some of the answers to favorable questions came from the armed forces before they were even asked. Last April Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in a speech to delegates in the SFRY Assembly that a new document had been adopted as to doctrine in the strategy of armed combat, a document which was the product of experience of the liberation war and present-day conditions under which a possible war would be waged. The provinces, republics and Federation were consulted on the content of that document.

The fleet admiral emphasized that it was especially important to find solutions for equipping sociopolitical communities to perform numerous functions in defense within the republics, provinces, regions and opstinas in view of the widely differing economic, material, personnel, geographic and demographic conditions; certain functions have been decentralized and transferred to lower commands, and work is now being done to lay the foundations of a uniform system for organization which would enhance the responsibility of social factors.

The federal secretary spoke with unusual frankness about how the main lines in development of our armed forces are to refine antitank and antiair defense and that "we are trying to resolve" the problem of the lag in the air force and antiair defense "above all through our own development." But the fleet admiral did not avoid saying: "although it can be said that the officers have adopted a constructive attitude and are highly committed on all the essential questions in the further development of society, we also note cases in which there is less motivation for the military vocation, there have been evident tendencies toward regional performance of service, a lack of readiness to put up with the difficulties of military life, a search for an easier calling /and certain others/." [Material between the slantlines was in boldface in the original.] (Emphasis supplied by A. T.)

Mamula went on to say that the "military personnel are as a whole very good and oriented toward socialism, though there is also deviant behavior as there is everywhere in the world, but recently it has become ever more frequent in our own society as well. This is causing military collectives in the armed forces quite a few difficulties even though the number of soldiers involved is small."

The figure has been published in the military press that in 1982 the highest number of applications for enrollment in military schools and academies came from Serbia proper, 25.66 percent, and from Bosnia-Herzegovina, 23.54 percent. But those from Slovenia represented only 3.51 percent, those from Montenegro 3.39 percent, those from Kosovo 9.83 percent and those from Croatia 12.32 percent of the candidates.

Nevertheless, defense of the country is a job which cannot put up with improvisation and in which one must know how far one can go so as not to go too far. The phrase about "dangers of the external enemy," which is abused at times, is nevertheless based on a real situation, since in the Mediterranean basin there are 26 foreign military bases, 560 systems for launching nuclear weapons, 38 percent of all the soldiers in Europe, and then 30 percent of the tanks, 28 percent of the combat planes and--a recent piece of news--the first battery of American cruise missiles has reached the Comiso Base in Sicily.

On a map showing scenarios of a possible war a prestigious Swedish institution marked about 20 potential targets on our territory. Given that situation, running all the risk of being "unmodern and conservative," we must emphasize that we would not be very happy if the Yugoslav People's Army were to be given fewer powers than those it now has.

But, no more!

7045

CSO: 2800/361A

'FLOOD' OF ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS BY BELGRADE CITIZENS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] The Serbian SAWP Republic Conference has recently received anonymous petitions from Belgrade in which citizens repeatedly criticize the nomination and election of functionaries in opstinas, in the republic, and the federation; while, as they say, at the same time troubles are piling up "in economic and political life, especially in Kosovo." These anonymous citizens of Belgrade have suggested that in future three candidates be considered for each position, in order, as they say, for the "people to have a real choice." Along with this they suggest that the process for recalling delegates and functionaries be simplified, so that, in case of need, replacement would be faster and easier. This is only one of the growing pile of so-called anonymous petitions and complaints which recently have been filling the drawers of various opstinas, republic, and federal commissions, organs, and specialized services. The flood of these anonymous petitions and complaints is not a new phenomenon but it is obvious that citizens' reactions to events grows in...times of crisis. There are many complaints in regard to prices... unself-management conduct, illegal operations, injustices, abuses and misconduct of all kinds.... It is thus not surprising that the SAWP commission for petitions and complaints of Serbia recently suggested to the Serbian LC CC [corresponding] commission that in future it give consideration also to anonymous petitions and complaints, because the LC has not attributed much importance to these up to now. The Serbian Republic SAWP Conference believes that the LC must not "distance itself from life" because life dictates the contents of complaints. But judging from the words of Dragoljub Dragosan, president of the commission for petitions and complaints in the Serbian LC CC,...anonymous petitions are not taken into consideration because they also contain tendentious, malicious, and even hostile statements. He said that for some time there has been a flood of these complaints but the LC has not wanted to permit this as a permanent method of communicating between people. Besides, Dragosan said, every person in our society can openly say what is bothering him. But for communists, it is not their way to hide behind anonymous petitions.

However, the SAWP commission proceeds from the experience which warns that "we have always paid a price when we have not turned attention to the warnings of citizens." A person who wants to remain anonymous, in fact, is trying to protect himself from possible unpleasantnesses.

CSO: 2800/382

DISINTEGRATIVE FACTORS IN POLITICAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 84 p 42

[Review of book, "Netehnoloski i neekonomski faktori integracije" (Non-Technological and Non-Economic Factors of Integration) by Josip Zupanov (Sarajevo, 1984)]

[Excerpts] Beginning with the assertion that under conditions in which the political-institutional system (as in our country), rather than the market, ...dominates economic units, non-technological and non-economic factors acquire significance, Josip Zupanov in his analysis (which he himself says is hypothetical and still unfinished) considers these factors as having the intention of being potentially integrative factors. But the method which is applied indicates that these factors, in practice, act in a disintegrative way.

One of the first and most important factors to which Zupanov devotes the most space, is the political system. He says that in our country it is not monolithic, but consists of the systems of self-management democracy and "dictatorship of the proletariat," each of which has its own specific institutional and ideological sanctions, i.e., different organizational and value characteristics. Each of these systems could, separately, act in an integrative fashion, Zupanov believes, but their inter-action has no such effect.

The reason for this is that the first characteristic of such a political conglomerate is "that in practice we have a combination of market connections, (but which are considered ideologically of less value and less desirable), non-market direct connections (self-management agreements) which can cover various matters and are frequently ineffective, and para-state, budgetary connections (the SIZ's (self-management interest communities))." Zupanov believes that these characteristics probably have an unfavorable effect on the integrative process.

The second characteristic of the political system is policentrism of the state-party complex; it also has a negative effect on the integrative process because it results in republic and opstina etatism and autarky.

Zupanov concludes that the political system which represents a mixture of self-management and etatist elements, cannot act favorably on integration. Only a political system "on a self-management track which would rehabilitate a market economy would make normal integration possible on an economic basis."

BRIEFS

SUP TRAINING IN KOSOVO--The executive council of the Kosovo Assembly has submitted to the Assembly a draft law on the training center for internal affairs and social self-protection. The draft law points out that the 1980 law on this subject calls for a 2-year training period, as in regular secondary schools. The 2-year system was adopted in the secondary school for internal affairs in Sremska Kamenica and in the school center in Skoplje, while other centers in Zagreb, Sarajevo, and Ljubljana maintained the 4-year system. The 2-year period is now considered inadequate and the new law proposes a 4-year training period. [Excerpt] [Pristina DELEGATSKE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 84 pp 2-3]

ASSEMBLY COUNCIL NOT INFORMED--At the request of the delegate Mihajlo Brajevic, members of the council for internal policy in the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly were informed at the 12 June meeting by representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs about the details connected to the detention of 28 citizens who gathered illegally on 20 April 1984 in the apartment of Dragomir Olujic in Belgrade for the purpose of hostile action against our self-management socialist order. In the discussion, delegates of the above council brought out the fact that not only on this occasion but in general it is necessary to be as consistent as possible in the struggle against hostile action. Criticism was expressed that this assembly body was not given timely and fuller information on the action and detention of the group of anarcholiberals. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 84 p 4]

INTEGRATION IS NOT CENTRALISM--[At the 13th meeting of the LCY Central Committee one of the discussants] Milan Pancevski said that...in the practical realization of self-management we have neglected an...essential component of our system and this is the self-management integration of society. [This has] led to the fact that the system of self-management is being increasingly understood and realized as a system of closed and inadequately-linked self-managing and political subjects. The mutual influence of both narrow and broad segments of society does not exist to an adequate degree, narrow interests are favored at the expense of broad interests, and frequently a way, based on law of integration in society is not understood. Support for integration, namely, is identified with centralism and unitarism. As a result of all this we have come to a situation in our practice in which basically a particularist conception of self-management dominates which in

essence negates the integration of our self-management system and social ownership as its material base. This negates the need and legality of integration in society which all together leads to stagnation of self-management and the failure to achieve fully the essential interests of the working class and the principled interests of society. This is reflected in all spheres of socioeconomic and political life, beginning with the relations between the basic organizations of associated labor, work organizations and composite organizations, as well as in the manifestation of particularist, local concepts, and the practice of opstinas, the enclosedness of republics and provinces, and the inadequate fulfillment of the functions of the Federation. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 84 p 3]

CRITICISM OF SIZ'S--A serious analysis of the SIZ's (self-management interest communities) has asserted that these self-management organizations 'par excellence' persistently act like "authorities".... The analysis drawn up by the Social Self-Management Defense Attorneys of Croatia points out that the SIZ's have occupied first place in regard to the number of accusations sent in by citizens to organs of authority in Croatia. In this republic 11,000 people work in SIZ's, they have at their disposal funds which exceed one-third of the national income, yet "no one systematically controls the legality of the decisions of most SIZ's," the analysis says. It points to the overlapping of six types of SIZ operations with sectors in the state administration...especially "material authority," and this means the possibility to decide directly on the fate of people, i.e., whether and how a worker should get health care, and how housing, employment, disability, and retirement questions are resolved. It is a question here of phenomena which occur within these organizations, the preponderant role the specialized services and administration of SIZ's get (or take) over their assemblies and delegates. ...The analysis points to the basic causes, to the fact that with the strengthening of "SIZ-ocracy" the delegate system in some SIZ's has become increasingly merely formal, and that their basic function, the association and exchange of labor, has been seriously diluted. The delegate assemblies ever more often suffer from insufficient quorums, while the "influence" of the workers and delegate base ceases with the election of delegates. There is an inadequate flow of information from the "base," and there is no feed-back. [Excerpt] [Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 84 p 40]

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